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IMPEACHMENT.

Conclusion of the Argument of Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Stanbery Commences the Closing Argument for the Defence.

Personalities in the House Regarding the Alta Vela Resolutions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 1.

Mr. EVARTS' promised hour to-day lengthened into three before he brought his argument to a close. He spent the first two hours chiefly on the alleged violation of law in the appointment of Gen. THOMAS as *ad interim* Secretary. He held that Gen. THOMAS came within the catalogue of officers competent for such an appointment in the eye of the law authorizing them. He cited the various cases of *ad interim* appointments adduced in proof by the defence, and he quoted the remarks of Senators SHERMAN and WILLIAMS, made at the time of the passage of the Tenure of Office act, to the effect that no Cabinet officer could ever be so indiscreet as to refuse to resign when he knew his presence was not desired by the President. He reviewed the acts of 1792 and 1795; and held that they were not repealed by the act of 1863, and that Mr. STANTON's case was not included in the proviso of the Tenure of Office act, although undoubtedly the office of Secretary of War was. He dismissed the testimony with a very brief allusion, characterizing it all as trivial. At 3 o'clock he concluded his peroration, which, though very elegant in diction and impressive in oratory, was too long and too finely drawn to produce much effect. In fact the Senate was weary from Mr. EVARTS' much speaking, and his argument to-day, being confined more strictly to technical legal points, was not so interesting as heretofore, and failed to produce the impression or hold the attention of the audience as on yesterday and the day before. He has spoken, all told, nearly fourteen hours.

MR. STANBERY'S SPEECH.

Mr. STANBERY followed Mr. EVARTS at 3:30, and spoke for three-quarters of an hour in a very rapid and vigorous manner. He was then so much exhausted that the Senate adjourned. He will probably finish to-morrow. A verdict is not now expected before the last of next week.

ALTA VELA IN THE HOUSE.

After the adjournment of the Impeachment Court to-day, the House organized for a business session, and Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, succeeded in pushing through the Navy Appropriation bill, after which Mr. JAMES BROOKS offered his resolution regarding the Managers and their connection with the Alta Vela case, with a modification. Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE attempted to offer an amendment, but Mr. BROOKS refused to yield the floor for that purpose, and the debate was continued on the resolution, as presented by him, for more than an hour, when the House refused to second his demand for the previous question. The amendment was then reoffered, but finally the whole matter was laid on the table.

During the debate, Messrs. BUTLER, GARFIELD and LOGAN explained their connection with the affair, which may be summed up briefly as follows: Col. SHAFFER, formerly a Quartermaster on Gen. BUTLER's staff, asked the latter to give him an opinion in writing regarding the Alta Vela claim, which BUTLER did early in February, before the Impeachment Resolutions were passed. Subsequently, about the 1st of March, after the adoption of the Articles, Gens. LOGAN and GARFIELD were induced to concur in the opinion which then passed into the hands of Col. SHAFFER and CHAUNCEY F. BLACK, attorneys for the claimants. After this a copy was made of it and given to Mr. GARFIELD, who procured the additional signatures of Judge BINGHAM and THAD. STEVENS. The former, it seems, from Gen. GARFIELD's explanation, signed it without examining it carefully, and without knowing that it was intended for the President while Mr. STEVENS signed because, as he remarked at the time, he knew something about it, and SEWARD has acted the rascal. Messrs. KOONTZ and MOOREHEAD and BLAINE also signed it, either at Gen. GARFIELD's request or at the same time that Messrs. BINGHAM and STEVENS did.

In the meantime, Judge BLACK, as be alleges, had obtained the promise of President JOHNSON to accede to his request to send an armed vessel to protect the claims or rights of his client, provided he could obtain assurances from certain Congressmen that he would himself be protected. Col. SHAFFER's excuse in getting the opinion from Gen. BUTLER was that, with such an opinion to back up the claim, he could sell his interest in it, but it seems that he used it for the purpose of influencing the President. Judge BLACK asserts that he did not know of the existence of the opinion and the accompanying recommendations until he saw it in the hands of the President. All the gentlemen who signed it argue that it is not a claim against the Government, and that in signing it they merely approved of the opinion expressed—that the Government should protect the rights of its citizens.

During the debate which ensued Gen. LOGAN was called to order three times for unparliamentary language, and retracted the objectionable words. Mr. BROOKS was also guilty of the same thing, and very adroitly changed his tactics so as to bring in a statement regarding a personal encounter between Gen. BUTLER and a Boston bricklayer. Gen. BUTLER, among other things, stated that Judge NELSON himself approved of the Alta Vela claim, related the circumstances of the well-known lawsuit between CLARKE and the BROOKS BROS., of the New-York *Express*.

As a whole, the scene was replete with disgraceful personalities, and the House lowered its dignity by indulging the parties interested in this exhibition of their personal rancor. Gen. BUTLER, as usual, escaped censure from the Chair by the adroitness of his phraseology, but Gen. GARFIELD was the only speaker who refrained from encroaching on the amenities of debate.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Court was opened this morning with the usual formalities, in the presence of an audience that indicated an interest well sustained in the proceedings.

MR. EVART'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. EVARTS proceeded at once to finish his argument, as follows:

MR. CHIEF JUSTICE AND SENATORS: I cannot but feel that, notwithstanding the unfailing courtesy and the long suffering patience which for myself and my associates I have cheerfully to acknowledge on the part of the Court in the progress of this trial and in the long arguments, you had reached, at the adjournment yesterday, somewhat at the condition of feeling of a very celebrated Judge, who, when a very celebrated lawyer, Mr. CURRAN, had conducted an argument on the subject of contingent remainder, to the ordinary hour of adjournment, and suggested that he would proceed whenever it should be his Lordship's pleasure to hear him, responded: "The Court will hear you, Sir, to-morrow; but as to the pleasure, that has been long out of the question." [Laughter.] Be that as it may, duties must be done however arduous, and certainly your kindness and encouragement relieves from all unnecessary fatigue.

AD INTERIM APPOINTMENTS.

We will look for a moment, under the light that I have sought to throw on the subject, a little more particularly at the two acts—the one of 1795 and the other of 1863—that have relation to this subject of *ad interim* appointments. The act of 1795 provides that,

"In case of vacancy in the office of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, or of the Secretary of the Department of War, or of any officer of either of the said Departments, whose appointment is not in the heads thereof, whereby they cannot perform the duties of their said respective offices, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in case he should think it necessary, to authorize any person or persons, at his discretion, to perform the duties of the said respective offices, until a successor be appointed, or such vacancy be filled; *provided*, that no one vacancy shall be supplied in the manner aforesaid for a longer term than six months."

The act of 1863, which was passed under the suggestion of the President of the United States, not for the extension of the vacancy act, which I have read, to the other departments, but for the extension of the temporary disability provision, of 1792,—provides as follows:

"In case of death, resignation, absence from the seat of Government, or sickness, of the head of any executive department, or of any officer of the said departments whose appointment is not in the head thereof, whereby they cannot perform the duties of their respective offices, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in case he should think it necessary, to authorize"—not "any person or persons," as in the act of 1792—but "to authorize any other of said departments whose appointment is vested in the President, at his discretion, to perform the duties of the said respective offices until a successor be appointed, or until such absence or disability by sickness shall cease. *Provided*, That no one vacancy shall be supplied, in the manner aforesaid, for a longer term than six months."

Now, it will be observed that the eighth section of the act of 1792, to which I will now call your attention, being found on page 281, provides thus:

"That, in case of the death, absence from the seat of Government, or sickness of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, or Secretary of the War Department, or of any officer of either of the said Departments, whose appointment is not in the head thereof, whereby they cannot perform the duties of their respective offices, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in case he should think it necessary, to authorize any person or persons, at his discretion, to perform the duties of the said respective offices until a successor be appointed, or until the said disability by absence or sickness shall cease."

Now, I am told, or I understand from the argument, that if there was a vacancy in the office of the Secretary of War by the competent and effective removal of Mr. STANTON by the exercise of the President's authority in his paper order, which thus comes to be some infraction of the law by reason of the President's designating Gen. THOMAS to the *ad interim* charge of the office, because it is said that though under the act of 1795, or under the act of 1792, Gen. THOMAS, under the comprehension of "any person or persons," might be open to the Presidential choice and appointment, yet that he does not come within the limited and restricted right of selection for *ad interim* duties which is proposed by the act of 1863. It must be assumed in the argument that the whole range of selection permitted under that act was of the heads of departments. But your attention is drawn to the fact that it permits the President to designate any one who is either the head of a department or holds any office in any department, the appointment of which is by the President, and I would like to know why Gen. THOMAS, the Adjutant-General of the armies of the United States, holding his position in that Department of War, is not a person who may be appointed by the President and open to his selection for this temporary duty; and I would like to know upon what principle of ordinary succession or recourse any officer could be found better suited to assume for a day or a week the discharge of the *ad interim* trust than the Adjutant-General of the armies of the United States, being the staff officer of the President, and the person who stands there as the principle directory and immediate agent of the War Department in the exercise of its ordinary functions. I cannot but think it is too absurd for me to argue before the Senate that the removal of the President of the United States would not depend upon the question whether an Adjutant-General was a proper *locum tenis* or not, or whether, entangled between the bows of repealed and unrepealed statutes, the President may have erred in that which he thought his rightful authority. Let me call your attention now to an exercise of this power of *ad interim* appointment as found in the administration of President LINCOLN, page 582 of the records before the enactment of the statute of 1863. Now you will observe that, before the passage of the act of 1863, there was in force no statute or authority for the *ad interim* discharge of the offices except the acts of 1792 and 1795, which were limited in their terms to the Departments of War, of State, and of the Treasury. Now you have directly, in this action of President LINCOLN, not an infraction of the prohibitory statute with a penalty, but a technical appointment without the adequate support of an enabling act of Congress to cover it, for he proceeded on Sept. 22, 1862, to appoint JOHN B. SKINNER, then acting First Assistant Postmaster-General, to be Postmaster-General *ad interim*, in place of Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, who was temporarily absent. That was in the Department of the Post-office, not covered by the acts of 1792 and 1795. Now, I would like to know whether when Mr. LINCOLN appointed Mr. SKINNAR to be Postmaster-General, without an enabling and supporting act of Congress to justify him, he deserved to be impeached; whether that is a crime against the Constitution and his oath of office; whether it is a duty due to the Constitution that he should be impeached and removed and a new election ordered. I cannot but insist upon always separating from these crimes alleged in the articles the guilt that is outside of the articles and that has been proved, and which the answer is not even permitted to rebut by testimony. I will take the question as it is, and I will read each article as including the whole compass of a crime, the whole range of imputation, the whole scope of the testimony and construction, and unless there be some measure of guilt, some purpose, or some act of force, of violence, I cannot find in mistaken, erroneous acts of excess of authority making any impression upon the fabric of the Government, or giving even menace, or injury to the public service, any foundation for this extraordinary proceeding of impeachment. Am I right in saying that you must give your judgment of "guilty" or "not guilty," not of an act as set forth in the articles, but as "guilty" or "not guilty" of a high crime and misdemeanor as charged; that you will have to answer the question as distinctly set down, as in the Peck and Chace trials, and not the questions as used in the Pickering trial, for the honorable Manager, Mr. WILLIAMS, denounces the latter as a mockery of justice, and finding the material facts, leaving no conclusion of law, of judgment to be found by anybody. There is another point of limitation of the President's authority as contained in both the acts of 1795 and the acts of 1863, which has been made the subject of some comment by the learned and honorable Manager, Mr. BOUTWELL. It is that anyhow or anyway the President has been guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, however innocent otherwise, because the sixth-month limit accorded to him by the act of 1795, or by the act of 1863, had already expired before he appointed Gen. THOMAS. Well, I do not exactly understand the reasoning of the honorable Manager, but it is definitely written down, and words, I suppose, have their ordinary meaning. How it is that the President is chargeable with having filled a vacancy thus occurring, on the 21st of February, 1868, if it occurred at all, by an appointment which he made *ad interim* on that day, because his six months' right had expired, I do not understand. It is an attempt to connect it, in some way, with the preceding suspension of Mr. STANTON, which, certainly, did not create a vacancy in the office; no matter, then, whether the suspension was under the civil Tenure act or under the act of 1795. The office was not vacant until the removal. Now, there remains nothing to be considered, except about an *ad interim* appointment, as occurring during a session of the Senate or during the recess. An effort has been made to connect a discrimination between a session of the Senate and a recess of the Senate in its operation on the right of *ad interim* appointments, with the discrimination which the Constitution makes between filling the office during the session and the limited commission which is permitted during the recess; but sufficient, I imagine, for all purposes of convincing your judgment has been shown to prove that a temporary appointment does not rest on constitutional provisions at all; that it is not a filling of the office, but that the office remains just as vacant, so far as the constitutional right and duty remains, as if the temporary appointment had not been made. When the final appointment is made it dates so as to supply the place of the person whose vacancy led to the *ad interim* appointment, and from the very nature of things there can be no difference in that capacity between the recess and the session of the Senate. We have been able to present to your notice, on the pages of this record, cases enough applicable to the heads of departments to make it unnecessary for me to argue the matter any further upon general principles.

Mr. EVARTS, in this connection, referred to the *ad interim* appointments of Mr. NELSON in the State Department on the 29th of February, 1844; of Gen. SCOTT in the War Department, on the 23d of July, 1857; of Mr. MOSES KELLY in the Interior Department on the 10th of June, 1861, and of Gen. HOLT in the War Department on the 1st of June, 1861.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

Mr. EVARTS continued: And now having passed through all possible allegations of infractions of the statute, I come to the removal of Mr. STANTON, which is charged as a high crime and misdemeanor in the first article, and which has to be passed upon by this Court under that imputation, and, under the President's defence, the crime as charged may be regarded as the only one on which judgment is to be passed. The necessary concession to this obvious suggestion will release me very much from the difficulty of any protracted discussion, before taking up the form of the article and the consideration of the facts of the procedure. I ask attention now to some general lights to be thrown both on the construction of the act by the debates in Congress, and by the relations of the Cabinet as proper witnesses in reference to the purpose or intent of the President. Most extraordinary views have been presented in behalf of the House of Representatives in reference to Cabinet ministers, fastened upon them by the observation of the honorable Manager (Mr. BOUTWELL) I have sufficiently referred to, and I recollect that there are in your number two or three other honorable Senators—the honorable Senator from Maryland (Mr. JOHNSON) and the honorable Senator from Iowa, (Mr. HARLAN) who must take their share of the opprobrium which I yesterday divided among three members of the Court alone The ability of the President to receive aid and direction from these heads of departments has been presented as a dangerous innovation, as a sort of Star Chamber Council which was to devour our liberties. Perhaps some members of this honorable Senate may have already had their views changed on that subject since the time when a representation was made to President LINCOLN in reference to his Cabinet, to which I beg to call the attention of the Senate.

Mr. EVARTS read on this point the remonstrance signed by twenty-five Senators, and addressed to Mr. LINCOLN on the subject of retaining Mr. BLAIR in his Cabinet, stating that the theory of the Government is, and should be, that the Cabinet must agree with the President in political principles, and that such selection and choice should be made as to secure in the Cabinet unity of purpose and action, and that the Cabinet should be exclusively composed of statesmen who are candid, resolute and unvarying supporters of the principles and purposes of the Administration.

Senator JOHNSON inquired what the date of the paper was.

Mr. EVARTS said: The paper has no date, but the remarks, I think, were sometime in the year 1862 or 1863. It was a transaction and a juncture, which is familiar to the recollection of Senators who took part in it, and doubtless to all the public men whom I have now the honor to address. Now, the honorable Managers, on behalf of the House of Representatives, do not hold to this idea at all—not at all; and I must think that the course of events accord in the administration of the laws of evidence as not enabling the President to produce the supporting aid of his Cabinet, which, as this paper says, he ought to have. In all measures and views, he has proceeded on the ground that his action in your judgment did not need any explanation or support, or else, on the ground that you have not sufficiently held to these useful views about the Cabinet which were presented to the notice of Mr. LINCOLN. Public rumor has said (for the truth of which I do not vouch, as I have no knowledge of it,) that Mr. LINCOLN rather blunted the edge of that representation by suggesting that what the honorable Senators wanted was that his Cabinet should agree with them rather than him. However that may be the doctrines in that paper are true and are accordant to the precedents of the country and the law of Government; and I find it therefore quite unnecessary to refute by any serious or prolonged argument the imputations and invectives against the Cabinet because it agreed with the President that have been urged upon your attention.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE LAW.

But now, as bearing both upon the question of the right to doubt and deliberate on the power of the President, both as to the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office act, and as to the construction of its first section, I may be permitted to attract your attention to some points in the debates of Congress not yet alluded to. I will not recall the history of the action of the House upon the general form and purpose of the bill, nor of the persistency with which the Senate, still advisers of the President in the matter of appointments, as members of the legislative branch of the Government, insisted on the exclusion of Cabinet Ministers from the purview of the bill altogether; but when it was found that the House was persistent in its view, the Senate also concurred with it after a conference, in a measure, of accommodation. Concerning this special matter of the Cabinet, which is now to be found in the text of the first section of the act, in the debate on the Tenure of Office bill, the honorable Senator from Oregon, Mr. WILLIAMS, who seems, with the Senator from Vermont, Mr. EDMUNDS, to have had some particular conduct of the debate, said:

"I do not regard the exception as of any great practical consequence, because I suppose if the President and any head of a department should disagree so as to make their relations unpleasant, and if the President should signify that that head of a department should retire from the Cabinet, that would follow without any positive act of removal on the part of the President."

And Mr. SHERMAN, bearing on the same point, says:

"Any gentleman fit to be a Cabinet Minister, who receives an intimation from his chief that his longer continuance in the office is unpleasant to him, would necessarily resign. If he did not resign it would show that he was unfit to be there. I cannot imagine a case where a Cabinet officer would hold on to his place in defiance and against the wishes of his chief."

But, nevertheless, this practical lack of importance in the measure which induced the Senate to yield their opinions of regulating any governmental proceeding, and to permit the modification of the bill, led to the enactment as it now appears. And the question is, how this matter was understood, not by one man, not by one speaker, but, as far as the record shows, by the whole Senate on the question of the construction of the act as inclusive of Mr. STANTON, or of any other incumbent of a Cabinet position. When the Conference Committee reported the section, as it now reads, as the result of the compromise between the Senate, firm in its views, and the House, firm in its purpose, the honorable Senator from Michigan (Mr. HOWARD) asked that the proviso might be explained. Now, you are at the very point of finding out what it means, when the Senate got so far as to ask those who had charge of the matter, and who were fully competent to advise about it. The honorable Senator, Mr. WILLIAMS, states that the term of office of the Cabinet Ministers shall expire when the term of office of the President by whom they were appointed expires; and he went on to say:

"I have from the beginning of this controversy regarded this as quite immaterial, for I have no doubt that any Cabinet officer, who has a particle of self respect, and I hardly suppose that any man would occupy so responsible a position without it, would continue to remain in the Cabinet after the President has signified to him that his presence was no longer needed. As a matter of course the effect of the provision amounts to very little one way or the other, for I presume that, whenever the President thinks proper to rid himself of an offensive Cabinet Minister, he has only to signify that desire and the Minister will retire and the new appointment be made."

Mr. SHERMAN said:

"I agree to the report of the Committee of Conference with a great deal of reluctance. I think that no gentleman, no man of any sense of honor, would hold a position as Cabinet officer after his chief desired his removal; and therefore the slightest intimation on the part of the President would always secure the resignation of the Cabinet officer. For that reason I do not wish to jeopardize this bill about an important and collateral question."

Mr. SHERMAN proceeds further, in answer to the demand of a Senator to know from the Committee what it had done, and what the operation of the law was to be, and says:

"The proposition now submitted to the Conference Committee is that a Cabinet Minister shall hold his office during the life or term of the President who appointed him. If the President dies, the Cabinet goes out. If the President is removed for cause by impeachment, the Cabinet goes out. At the expiration of the term of the President's office, the Cabinet goes out."

Now, now in the face of this can we with patience listen to long argument to show that in reference to a Cabinet Minister situated as Mr. STANTON is, the whole object of limitation in the proviso and in the bill become nugatory and unprotective of the President's right, and forces upon him Cabinet officers whom he never appointed at all and how shall we tolerate this argument that the term of a President lasts after he is dead, and that the term in which Mr. STANTON was appointed by Mr. LINCOLN lasts through the succeeding term to which Mr. LINCOLN was subsequently elected. But that is not the point. You are asked to remove a President from office, under the stigma of impeachment, for crime—to strike down the only elective head of the Government whom the actual circumstances permit the Constitution to have recourse to, and to assume to yourself the sequestration and administration of that office *ad interim*, because a President is guilty of thinking that Mr. SHERMAN, in behalf of the Conference Committee, was right in explaining to the Senate what the Conference Committee had done. Nobody contradicted him—nobody wanted any further explanation. Nobody doubted that there was no vice, or fault in that act—that, in undertaking to recognize a limited right of the President, it was not intended to have Cabinet Ministers retained in office whom he had not any voice in appointing. I would like to know who it is in this honorable Senate who will bear the issue of the scrutiny of the revising people of the United States on the removal from office of the President for the removal of an officer whom the Senate has thus far declared not to be within the protection of the Civil Tenure act, provided that judicial decision may afterward pronounce a different judgment. Still, you must admit that the President might well act, as he did, in defiance to the opinion of Mr. SHERMAN, even if a judgment of an inferior court, to say nothing of the Supreme Court, or of the highest special judicature, this court should determine otherwise. But the matter was brought out a little more distinctly. Mr. DOOLITTLE having said that the provision would not keep in the Secretary of War, and that that had been asserted as the object of the bill, Mr. SHERMAN, still representing the Conference Committee, proceeds to say that the Senate had no such purpose as shown by its vote twice to make this general exception. That this provision does not apply to the present case is shown by the fact that its language is so framed as not to apply to the present President. Now, that was pretty definite on that subject. The Senator shows that himself, and argues that it would not prevent the President, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of State, and he goes on to say:

"If I could suppose that either of those gentlemen were so wanting in manhood and in honor to hold his place under the politest intimation by the President of the United States that his services were no longer needed, I would certainly, as a Senator, consent to his removal, and so would we all."

And yet, later on, in continuation of his explanation, the same honorable Senator says:

"We provide that a Cabinet Minister shall hold his office not for a fixed term, not until the Senate consent to his removal, but as long as the power appointing him holds office. If his principal office is vacated his Cabinet Ministers go out."

Now, Senators, I press upon your consideration the inevitable, the inestimable right of this Senatorial discussion and conclusion. I do not press it upon the particular Senators who took part in it, wholly; I press it upon the concurring, unresisting, assenting, agreeing, confirming, corroborative silence of the whole Senate, and I would ask if the President of the United States and his Cabinet, having before them the question for their own solution of the ambiguities and difficulties, if there be any, as I think there are not of this section, might not he repose on the sense of the Senate, that that body would not have agreed to a bill if it had any such efficacy as is not contended for, and might he not repose on the explanation of the Conference Committee, and of the acceptance of it by the Senate, that the bill had no such possible construction or force. Nevertheless, if the President must be convicted of a high crime and misdemeanor for this concurrence with your united judgment, and if that sentence also proceeds on your united judgment, we shall have very great difficulty in knowing which of your united judgments is entitled to most regard. In the House this matter was considered and the result of the explanation there by Mr. SCHENCK was about the same as in the Senate, and the House came to the same conclusion. The whole great matter here is an impeachment by the House for making a removal and a condemnation by the Senate on the same grounds, and we are brought, therefore, to the consideration of the meaning of the act, of its constitutionality, of the right of the President to put its constitutionality on issue by proper and peaceful proceedings, or of his right to doubt and difficulty on the construction of the section, and to proceed honestly and peacefully as he might feel himself best advised to do.

HOW TO GET RID OF CABINET OFFICERS.

And now I may here dispose of what I may have to say definitely in answer to some of the propositions insisted upon by the honorable Manager, (Mr. BOUTWELL.) He has undertaken to disclose to you his views of the result of the debate of 1789, and of the decisions of the Government as they are developed, and he has not hesitated to claim that the limitation of those doctrines was confined to appointments during the session of the Senate. Nothing can be less supported by the debates or by the practice of the Government. In the whole of that debate, from the beginning to the end, there is not any suggestion of the distinction which the honorable Manager has not hesitated to lay down in print for your guidance as the result. The whole question was otherwise—whether the power of removal resided in the President absolutely. If it did, why should he not remove at one time as well as another? The power of removal would arise when the emergencies dictated instant action. We understand that when the removal is political, or proceeds from the principle of rotation in office as we call it, the whole motive of the removal is the new appointment. The new appointment is the first thought and issue. There is no desire to get rid of the old officer except for the purpose of getting in the new one. The form of the notice is in the last case on your table. The appointment of Gen. SCHOFIELD is that A B is appointed in place of C D, not to be removed, but removed, meaning this: "I, as President, have no power to appoint unless there is a vacancy; or, I present to you the case of a vacancy created by my will, and I name to you A B to be appointed in the place of C D, removed." That is the meaning of that action of the Government. You will observe that there have been only two cases in the history of the Government where there has been a separate act of removal, either during the session of the Senate or during the recess, of Cabinet officers. You can hardly suppose an instance in which a removal of a Cabinet officer could be possible, because on the language of honorable Senators you can hardly conceive of the possibility of a Cabinet officer not resigning when it is intimated to him that his place is wanted. Therefore, all this pride of exultation, that we have found no cases of removal of a Cabinet officer save that of TIMOTHY PICKERING, rests upon Senator SHERMAN's proposition that you cannot conceive of the possibility of there being a Cabinet officer who would need to be removed. The practice of our Government has shown that these honorable Senators were right in their proposition, and that there never has been, from the beginning of the Government to the present time, more than two cases where there were Cabinet Ministers who, on the politest intimation from their chief, did not resign. Therefore, do not urge upon us the paucity of the cases of removal of heads of departments, as that paucity rests on the fact of the retirement whenever the President desired it. Mr. PICKERING, having nothing but wild lands for his support, having a family to provide for, frankly told Mr. ADAMS that he would not resign because it would not be convenient for him to make any other arrangement for living till the end of his term, and the President, without that consideration of domestic reasons which, perhaps, Mr. PICKERING hoped to obtain, immediately told him that he would remove him, and he did, and Mr. PICKERING went back to his wild lands. Now, Mr. STANTON, under motives of public duty, as he said, took the position that the public interest would not allow him to retire. And these are the only two cases in our Government in which the question has arisen. In the one case the Secretary was instantly removed, and in the other case an attempt was made to remove him. Therefore, the practice of the Government could be expected to suggest only the peculiar cases where promptitude and necessity for the rough method of removal were demanded at the hands of the Executive. I ask the attention of the honorable Court to the cases we have presented in our previous arguments—instances of removals during the sessions of the Senate.

Mr. EVARTS recapitulated the cases, and continued: Now, I am sure that honorable Senators will give their assent to the propositions I have submitted, that, in reference to Cabinet officers, it is almost impossible to expect removals; that in respect to subordinate officers, charged with any criminality, their resignation is generally procured by their sureties or by their own sense of shame, or by their disposition to give no further trouble. I think you will be satisfied, also, with the proposition assented to by every statesman—I think assented to by every debater on the passage of the Civil Tenure act—that the doctrine and the action and the practice of the Government had been for the President to remove in session or in recess, although some discrimination of that kind was attempted. But I have already argued to show that there is no discrimination in the power of removal between the time during a session and a recess. Look at it in this point of view: The Senate is in session, and a public officer is carrying on frauds, either at San Francisco or New-York, or at Hong Kong or Liverpool, or wherever else you please, and the fact comes to the knowledge of the President. The session of the Senate is going on, but the fact of the President's knowledge does not put him in possession of a good man to succeed to the office, either in his own approval or in the approval of the Senate, and if it is necessary that the Consul at Hong Kong, or at Liverpool, or the Sub-Treasurer at New-York, or the mester of the Mint at San Francisco should go on with his frauds until the President finds a man and sends him out, and gets his assent, and gets him qualified, very well. It is not the kind of law adapted to the circumstances of the case. That is all I can venture to suggest. No construction and no practice of the Government, until the Executive Department was untrammeled by the Legislative restriction, has ever shown a discrimination between session and recess, in regard to removals from office. Of course a difference has been shown in regard to political appointments, and now that I come to consider the actual merits of the President's having given the precise construction to the first section of the bill, I need not ask your attention to a remarkable concession made by Mr. Manager BUTLER in his opening, that if the President had accomplished the removal of Mr. STANTON in a method, the precise terms of which the honorable Manager was so good as to furnish, there would have been no occasion for impeachment. It is not then after all the *fortiter in re*, which the Manager complains of, but the *suaviter in modo*, and you, as a Court, and the honorable Managers under our arguments, are reduced to the necessity of removing the President of the United States, not for the act, but for the form and style in which it was done. But more definitely, the honorable Manager, Mr. BOUTWELL, has laid down two firm and strong propositions bearing on the merits of the case, and I will ask your attention to them. We argue that if the Tenure of Office act is unconstitutional, we have a right to obey the Constitution, at least in the interest and purpose of a peaceful submission of the matter to the Court, and that our judgment in the matter, if deliberate and honest, and if supported by diligent application to the proper sources of information, is entitled to support us against an imputation of crime. To meet that, and to protect the case from the inquiry which we proposed, the honorable Manager, Mr. BOUTWELL, does not hesitate to say that the question of constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the law does not make the least difference in the world; that the point is that the law has been violated, that even an unconstitutional law has been violated, and that the President of the United States to violate an unconstitutional law is an act worthy of his removal from office. Now mark the desperate result to which the reasoning of the honorable Managers under the pressure of our arguments has reduced them; that is their proposition and the reason of this proposition is given in these terms: If that is not so, if the question of constitutionality of the act is permitted to come into your consideration of crime, then you would be punishing the President for an error of judgment; releasing him or condemning him according as he exercised it, right or wrong, and that the honorable Manager tells us is contrary to the first principle of justice. The argument of the Manager is in these words, to be found on page 815 of the Record:

"If the President, in the discharge of his duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, may inquire whether the laws are constitutional, and execute only those which he believes to be so, then for the purpose of government his will or opinion is substituted for the action of the law-making power, and the Government is no longer a government of law, but a government of one man. This is also true, if when arraigned, he may justify by showing that he had acted upon advice that the law was unconstitutional. Further, if the Senate, sitting for the trial of the President, may inquire and decide whether the law is in fact constitutional, and convict the President if he has violated an act believed to be constitutional, and acquit him, if the Senate think the law unconstitutional, then the President is in fact tried for his judgment; to be acquitted, if in the opinion of the Senate it was a correct judgment, and convicted, if in the opinion of the Senate his judgment was erroneous."

This doctrine offends every principle of justice. His offence is that he intentionally violated a law; knowing its terms and requirements, he disregarded them. Well, that is what we say. It does offend every principle of justice to say that the President should be convicted because he honestly and peacefully sought to have a decision made between the Constitution and the law, and the honorable Manager can escape from our argument on that point by no other mode than by the desperate resource to the declaration that constitutional laws and unconstitutional laws are all alike in this country of a written Constitution, and that every one who violates an unconstitutional law meets with the same kind of punishment as he who violates constitutional laws. This confusion of ideas as to a law being valid for any purpose if unconstitutional, I have already sufficiently exposed in the general argument. No Senator, according to Mr. Manager BOUTWELL, on page 815, has a right to be governed by his judgment, even if satisfied that the law is unconstitutional. You may all regard the law as unconstitutional, and yet you have got to remove the President. Now, that is pretty hard upon us that we cannot even go to the Supreme Court to find out if it is unconstitutional; that we cannot regard it on our own oath of office as unconstitutional, and that you cannot do it either. Now, on the question of the construction of the law, what are the views of the honorable Managers? We have claimed that if the President in good faith construed this law to not include Mr. STANTON under its protection, and if he went on under that opinion, he cannot be guilty. The honorable Manager, Mr. BOUTWELL, takes up this question and disposes of it in this very peculiar manner:

"If a law passed by Congress be equivocal or ambiguous in its terms, the Executive being called upon to administer it, may apply his own best judgment to the difficulties before him, or he may seek counsel from his official advisers, or other proper persons, and acting thereupon without evil intent or purpose, he would be fully justified, and, upon no principle of right could he be held to answer as for a misdemeanor in office."

We never contended for anything stronger than that: "On no principle of right can the President be held to answer as for a misdemeanor in office." Now, logic is a good thing—an excellent thing. It operates on the mind without altogether yielding to bias; but, as we press an argument, however narrow it may be, if it be logical, the honorable Managers are obliged to admit it. In both the cases I have cited they have thrown away their accusation. Tell me what more do we need than that—that when an ambiguous and equivocal law is presented to the President, and he is called upon to act under it, he may seek advice of his advisers and other persons, and may act thereupon without evil intent or purpose, and that he would be fully justified in doing so, and that, on no principle of right, can he be held to answer as for a misdemeanor in office. And what is the answer which the honorable Manager wishes to be given to that logical proposition? Why, that this act is not of that sort—that it is as plain as the nose on a man's face, and that nothing but violent resistance to light could lead anybody outside of this Senate to doubt what he meant. The honorable Manager who follows me will have an opportunity to correct me in my statement of the proposition, and to furnish an adequate answer to the views which I have the honor to present. And now, for the act itself, it provides:

That every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, is and shall be entitled to hold such office until his successor shall in like manner be appointed, and shall have qualified except as herein otherwise provided." Then the provision otherwise is, "That the Secretary of State and of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy and the Interior, and the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General, shall hold their offices, respectively, for and during the term of the President, by whom they may have been appointed, and one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Now that is the operative section of this act. The section of incrimination, so far as relates to removals I will read, and omit all that relates to any other matter. The sixth section provides that every removal contrary to the provisions of the act shall be deemed to be a high misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both, in the discretion of the Court. You will observe that this act does not affix a penalty to anything but a removal—an accomplished removal. Acts of a penal nature are to be construed strictly, and yet when we act, that necessary protection of the liberty, the property and the life of a citizen of the United States, under a penal statute, we are told that we are doing some very extraordinary things for a lawyer in behalf of his client. We are told in effect that when we have a President for a defendant all the law writers die and wither, and politics and political constructions have a predominance, and that everything of law, of evidence and of justice is narrowed and not enlarged. Well, that may be; all that I can say is, that if the President had been indicted under this act, or if he shall be hereafter indicted, the law of the land would apply to his case as usually administered, and that if he had not removed Mr. STANTON he cannot be punished for having done it. The act might have provided a punishment for an attempt to remove. But see what it has done. It has provided a punishment for any person who receives any appointment or employment contrary to the provisions of the act, but it has not provided a punishment for any attempt at removal. Now what does the article charge in that behalf, for I believe it has not been claimed as yet that it is too narrow to insist that the crime, as charged in the articles will be the one you ought to try. Removal is not charged in the other articles anywhere. The allegation is that "ANDREW JOHNSON unlawfully, and in violation of the Constitution, issued an order in writing for the removal of EDWIN M. STANTON, with intent to violate the act, and with intent to remove him, the Senate being in session." Now, if you had a section in the statute which said that any removal by the signing of any letter or order of removal, was a crime, then you would have an indictment and a crime on which you could proceed; but you have neither crime nor indictment, as appears by this first article. It is said in so small a matter as the question of the removal of the President, it does not do to insist on the usual rules of construction of criminal law. Now, what was the true attitude of Mr. STANTON and of the President toward this office at the time of the alleged infraction of the law? Mr. STANTON held a perfectly good title to that office, by the commission of a President of the United States, to hold it according to the terms of the commission during the pleasure of the President—for the time being held a good title to the office. A *quo warranto* moved against him while he held that commission, unremoved, unannulled and unterminated, would have been answered by the production of the commission. He would have answered, "I hold this office at the pleasure of the President of the United States, for the time being, and I have not been removed by the President of the United States." That was the only title he held up to the passage of the Civil Tenure act; but by the passage of that act it is said that a statutory title was vested in him, not proceeding from the Executive power of the United States at all, not commissioned by the Executive of the United States at all, and superadded to his title from the Executive authority which he held. This gave him a durable office determinable only one month after the expiration of the Presidential term. The first question to which I ask your attention is this—that the act is wholly unconstitutional and inoperative in conferring on Mr. STANTON or anybody else, a durable office to which he has never been appointed. Appointments to all offices proceed from the President of the United States, or from such heads of Departments or such Courts of law as your legislation may vest them in. You cannot administer appointments to office yourselves, for while the Constitution requires the President to have the control you cannot confer it anywhere else. The appointment of the Secretary of War is one which cannot be taken from the President and conferred upon a court of law, or upon the heads of departments. That office is only conferably by the Executive, and when Mr. STANTON or anybody else hold an office during the pleasure which he has received by commission from the President of the United States. You can no more confer upon him by your authority an appointment and title durable as against the President of the United States than you can if he were out of office altogether. I challenge contradiction from the lawyers who oppose us and from the judgment of honorable and intelligent lawyers here. Where are you going to carry this doctrine of legislative appointment to office if you can carry it to the case of a man whom the President has never asked to hold an office except from day to day; and if you can enact him into a desirable office for life, you may determine that an office shall be held for ten years if you please; you may determine that an office shall not be held for life. But the discretion and judgment of the President on appointing to an office for life, is very different from his discretion and judgment in appointing to an office during his pleasure, and where he can change the incumbent at will. You may sweep all the offices of the country, not only into the Senate, but into Congress. If you adopt this principle of enacting people into office, and if by an act of Congress you can confer the tenure of office, which is held at sufferance or at will, into an estate for life or for years, then you may appoint to office. Of that there can be no doubt. The next question, and the only question of construction or of constitutionality, is whether the Secretary of War is within the first section of the act. The office of Secretary of War is undoubtedly within the first section. The question, therefore, whether the provision concerning the office is of such force and effect as to hold Mr. STANTON in the office against the will of the President by statutory terms, the argument that if Mr. STANTON is not within the proviso, then he is within the body of the section, tramples over this fallacy. The question is, whether the office of Secretary of War is within the proviso or not. You have not made a law about Mr. STANTON by name, and the question whether Mr. STANTON is in it, or whether Mr. BROWNING is in it, or not, is not a question of Constitution or law.

Mr. EVARTS proceeded to argue at some length on this point to prove that while the Tenure of Office act applied to the office of Secretary of War, it did not, nor could not, apply to the incumbent of the office for the time being.

Mr. EVARTS resumed: Let us now consider what the President did. Assuming that the statute covers Mr. STANTON's case, and assuming that the removal of Mr. STANTON was prohibited by it, I have said to you that Mr. STANTON had an appointment to the office, dependent on the President's pleasure. He claimed, or others claimed for him, that he had a tenure depending on the statute. The question of dependency on the statute was a question to be weighed and determined as a novel one. The question of tenure by appointment was undebatable. The President proposed to put himself in the attitude of reducing the tenure of Mr. STANTON to his statutory tenure, and, therefore, he issued a paper which is a revocation of his commission, and a recall of the office. Without that no question whatever could be raised by any process on the statutory tenure, because tenure by commission from the President would be an adequate answer to a *quo warranto*. The President thus peaceably, in writing, and decorously issued a paper which is served on Mr. STANTON, saying, in effect, "I, the President of the United States, by such authority as I have, relieve or remove you from the office of Secretary of War. That that was a recall of the title derived from the Presidential appointment nobody can doubt. Mr. STANTON refused to yield the office. Did the President then interpose force to terminate Mr. STANTON's statutory title, or did he, having thus reduced him to the condition of his statutory title, propose to test that title? It is enough to say that he did not do anything in the way of force that he expected an advance, as it appears from his statement to Gen. SHERMAN, that Mr. STANTON would yield the office. But Mr. STANTON did not yield it. The grounds upon which he put himself in August were, that his duty required him to hold the office till Congress met. That is, to hold it so that the President's appointment would not take effect without the concurrence of the Senate. This public duty of Mr. STANTON, on his own statement, had expired. Mr. STANTON had told the President that the act was unconstitutional, and had aided him in writing the message which so disclosed the President's opinion, and had concurred in the opinion that he was not within the act. Submission to those views, if not submission to the views which Senators had here expressed, that no man could be he supposed to refuse to give up his office after an intimation from his chief that his services were no longer needed, was to be expected from Mr. STANTON, or when Mr. STANTON, after having said to Gen. THOMAS, on the first presentation of his credentials, that he wished to know whether Gen. THOMAS desired him to vacate at once, or would give him time to remove his private papers, the President regarded it as all settled, and so informed the Cabinet; as you have permitted to be given in evidence. Now, after that, after the 21st of February, what act was done by the President about the office of Secretary of War? Nothing whatever. Mr. STANTON swore, on the 21st, when he got out the warrant for Gen. THOMAS, that he was still in possession of the office, and when Gen. THOMAS was taken in custody on that warrant, the President simply said, "Very well—the matter is in Court," and counsel was consulted in order to have a *habeas corpus* carried into the Supreme Court. But Mr. Chief Justice CARTTER, who, everybody will admit, sees as far into a millstone as most people, let the matter drop out of his Court by its own weight, and the *habeas corpus* fell with it. Now that is all the force there was. I submit to you, therefore, that a case of resistance or violation of law, does not all arise. He must then come either to the intent, purpose, motive, some force prepared, meditated, threatened, or applied, or some invasion of the actual work of the department, in order to give substance to this allegation of fault. No such fact, no such intent, no such purpose is shown. We are prevented from showing all attendant views, opinions or purposes on which the President proceeded, and if it so must be on the ground that the views, intent and purposes do not qualify the act. Very well, let the Managers be held to the narrowness of their charges when they ask for judgment, as they do, when the exclude testimony, and let the case be determined on their reasoning that an article framed on this plan, that the President, well knowing an act to be unconstitutional, has, in virtue of his office, undertaken to make an appointment contrary to its provisions and conformable to the Constitution of the United States, with the intent that the Constitution of the United States shall prevail in relation to the office in overthrow of the authority of an act of Congress, and thereupon and thereby with an intent against which there can be no presumption, for he has presumed to have attempted to do what he did do. We ask that for that purpose of obeying the Constitution rather than obeying an invalid law he shall be removed from office. This absurdity is no greater than that which the Managers have committed, for it is but a statement of the propositions of law and fact, which the honorable Managers have reduced themselves to in their own theories in this, which excluded all evidence of intent or purpose and of effect and conduct, and hold the President simply for an infraction of a statue, insisting that under your judgment it does not make any difference whether the statute is unconstitutional or not. If that be so then we have a right to claim that it is unconstitutional for that purpose, and we agree, if you so treat it, and find us guilty, then it would be against the first principles of justice to punish us for an erroneous or mistaken opinion concerning the unconstitutionality of an act. Now, I do not propose to weary you with a review of the evidence which already lies within the grasp of a handful, and it would astonish you, if you have not already perused the record, to see how much depends on the argument and debates of counsel, and how little included in the testimony. All your attention has been turned to the simplicity and the folly, perhaps, of the conduct of Gen. THOMAS. All your attention must have fixed itself on the fact that, to prove this threatened *coup de état* to overthrow the Government of the United States, and get control of the Treasury and War Departments, the Managers had to go to Delaware to prove a statement of Mr. KARSENER, that twenty days afterward Gen. THOMAS said he would kick Mr. STANTON out. That is the fact; there is no getting over it. The *coup d'etat* in Washington, prepared on the 21st of February, as proved by Mr. KARSENER, who is brought on from Delaware to say that on the 9th of March, in the East Room of the White House, Gen. THOMAS said he meant to kick Mr. STANOTN out. Well, now, that phrase, disrespectful as it is, and undoubtedly intimating force, is rather of a personal than of a national act. I think so. It comes up to a breach of the peace provided it had been perpetrated. [Laughter.] But it does not come up to that kind of proceeding by which LOUIS NAPOLEON seized the liberties of the French Republic. We expected from the heat with which this impeachment was accompanied, we would find something of this character. The Managers did not neglect little pieces of evidence, as is shown by their production of Mr. KARSENER, and that they found that and produced it as a sharp point of their case, then we may be sure there is nothing else. There is no bristling of bayonets under the hay-mow, you may be sure. Are there then any limits of discrimination in transactions of State? Are there public prosecutions, public dangers, public fears, public menaces? Undoubtedly there may be and undoubtedly many persons who voted for impeachment supposed there were, and undoubtedly the people of the United States when they heard of impeachment, took it for granted that there was something to appear. There was no defect of power or of will on the part of Managers to sift it all. Every channel of public information was searched. The newspapers seem to be ardent and eager enough to aid this prosecution. All the people of the United States are united in it. They love their liberties and they love their Government; and if anybody knew of anything which would bear on the question of force and *coup d'etat*, we would have heard of it. We must then submit with great respect that on this evidence and on this allegation there is no case made out of evil purposes, of large designs of any kind, and no act made out which is an infraction of the law. Now, what is the attitude which you must occupy toward each particular charge in these articles? You must say that the President is guilty or not guilty of high crime or misdemeanor by reason of charges made and proved; guilty of what the Constitution means as sufficient cause for removal of the President from office; and you are not to reach over from one article to another; you are to say guilty or not guilty upon each article as it comes along, and you are to take it as it appears; you are to treat it as within the premises charged and proved; you are to treat the President of the United States for the purpose of that determination as if he was innocent, everything else as if he was of good politics and of good conduct, you are to deal with him under your oath to administer impartial justice within the premises of the accusation and of the proof; you are to deal with him as if it were President LINCOLN or Gen. GRANT who was charged with the same thing. If the proposition that political gratitude is a lively sense of benefit expected to lead men forward rather than backward in the list of Presidents, you are to treat it as if the respondent was innocent; as if he was your friend; as if you agreed in public sentiment and public policy with him; and, nevertheless, the crime charged and proved must be such as that you would remove Gen. WASHINGTON or President LINCOLN for the same offence. Now, I will not be told that it was competent for the Managers to prove that there was a *coup d'etot* hidden and a purpose of evil to the State threatened on that innocent and formal act. Let them prove it, then let us disprove it, and then judge us within the compass of the testimony and according to the law governing those considerations. But, I ask yout, if I do not put it to you truly, that within the premises of the charge and proof, the same judgment must go against President LINCOLN with his good policies, and Gen. WASHINGTON with his majestic character, as against the respondent, and so as you go along, from the first article to the second, will you remove him for having committed an error in reference to a removal from office. If the power of removing Mr. STANTON under the former practice of the Government, unrestricted by their Civil Tenure act, existed, it existed during the session as well as during the recess. If that were debatable end disputable, the prevailing opinion was that it covered, and the practice of the Government showed that it covered, removals during the session. At any rate, you must judge of him in that matter as you would have judged Mr. LINCOLN, if he had been charged with a high misdemeanor in appointing Mr. SPINNER Postmaster-General when there was no authority to do so.

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

And this brings me very properly to consider, as I shall very briefly, in what attitude the President stands before you when the discussion of vicious politics, or of repugnant politics, whichever may be right or wrong, is removed from the case. I do not hesitate to say that, if you separate your feelings and your conduct, and his feelings and his conduct, from the aggravation of politics as they have been bred since his elevation to the Presidency under the peculiar circumstances which place him there; and if your views are reduced to the ordinary standard and estimate which should prevail between the departments of the Government, I do not hesitate to say that on impeachment investigation, and on the impeachment evidence, you have the general standing of the President unimpaired in his conduct and character as a man or as a magistrate. I hold that no man can find in his heart to say that evil has been proved against him here. And how much is there in his conduct toward and for his country which up to this period of division commands itself to your and to the approval and applause of his countrymen. I do not insist on this topic, but I ask you to agree with me in this, that his personal traits of character and the circumstances of his career have made him in opinion what he is, without learning, as it is said by his biographer, never enjoyed a day's schooling in his life, devoted always to such energetic pursuits in the service of his State as commended him to the favor of his fellow-citizens, and raised him, step by step, through all the gradations of the public service. In every trial of fidelity to his origin, and to the common interest he proved faithful—struggling always in his public life against the aristocratic influences and oppressions which domineered so much in the section of the country from which he came, he was always faithful to the common interest of the common people, and carried by his aid and efforts, as much as any one else, popular measures against the Southern policy of aristocratic Government. I ask you to notice that bred in a school of Tennessee Democratic politics, he had always learned to believe that the Constitution must and shall be preserved, and I ask you to recognize that when it was in peril, and when all men South, of a certain line, took up arms against it, and all men north of that line ought to have taken up arms in politics or in war for it, he loved the country and the Constitution more than he loved his section and the glories which were promised by the evil spirits of rebellion. I ask you whether he was not as firm in his devotion to the Constitution, when in December, 1860, he said, "Then let us stand by the Constitution, and in saving the Union; we will save this the greatest country on earth," and whether after the battle of Bull Run he did not show as great devotion to the Constitution when he said—"the Constitution, which is based upon principles immutable, and on which rests the rights of man, and the hopes and expectations of those who love freedom throughout the civilized world, must be maintained." Now he is no rhetorician, no theorist, no sophist, and no philosopher. The Constitution is to him the only political book that he reads; the Constitution is to him the only great authority which he obeys. His mind may not expand, his views may not be as plastic as those of many, of his countrymen. He may not think that we have outlived the Constitution, and he may not be able to embrace the Declaration of Independence as superior and predominant to it; but to the Constitution he adheres. For it and under it he has stood in arms against the frowns of the Senate. For it he has stood in arms against the rebellious forces of the enemy, and to it he has bowed three times a day, with more than Eastern devotion. When I have heard authority drawn from the past of impeachment and attempts at deposition, and when 500 years have been spoken of as precedents explored by the honorable Managers, I thought that they found no case where one was impeached for obeying a higher duty, rather than a written law, which he regarded as an infringement of it. And yet, familiar to every child in this country, as well as to every scholar a precedent much older comes much nearer to this expected entanglement. When the Princess came to King DARIUS and asked that a law should be made that whoever should ask any petition for thirty days, "save of thee, Oh King," should be cast into the den of lions, and when the plea was made that "the law of Medes and Persians altered not," and when the Minister of that day, the great head and manager of the affairs of that Empire was found still to maintain his devotion to the supreme law, which made an infraction of the lower law, then was the case where the question was whether the power to which he had been obedient was adequate to his protection against the power which he had disobeyed. And now the question is whether the Constitution is inadequate to the protection of the President for his obedience to it against the law which the Princess had obtained, and which seeks to assert itself against it. The result of that impeachment we all know, the protection of the higher power was not withheld from the obedient servant. The honorable Manager, (Mr. WILSON,) in that very interesting and valuable report of the minority of the Judiciary Committee, warned the House of the fate of impeachment as turning always upon those who were ready with ax and sword to destroy the victim. But you may remember the history of the fall of certain other impeachers, "And they brought those men which had accused Daniel and they cast them into the den of lions—then their children and their wives; and the lions had the mastery of them, and brake all their bones in pieces or ever they came at the bottom of the den." This, then, Senators, is the issue—not of politics, but of personal guilt within the limits of the charge. Whoever decides it must so decide upon that responsibility, which belongs to infliction of actual and real punishment upon the respondent. We all hold one the other in trust, and when the natural life is taken, he who found it then demands "where is thy brother?" And where under our frame of Government, whereby the creation of all Departments proceed from the people, which breathes into these Departments, executive and legislative, the breath of life, whose favor is yours as well as the Presidents, containing force and strength, and which asks of you as your sentence is promulgated—"Where is thy brother?" In this case no answer can be given that will satisfy them or satisfy you, unless it be in truth and in fact that for his guilt he was slain by the sword of the Constitution upon the altar of justice. If that be the answer you are acquitted, he is condemned, the Constitution has triumphed, if he has disobeyed and not obeyed it and you have obeyed and not disobeyed it. Now power does not always spread and spring from the same centre. I have seen great changes and great evils come from this matter of unconstitutional laws, not attended to as unconstitutional, but assented to and prevailing, too, against the Constitution, till at last the power of the Constitution took another form than that of peaceful judicial determination and execution. I will repeat some instances of the effects of disobeying unconstitutional laws, and of the triumph of those who maintained it to be right and proper. I knew a case where the State of Georgia undertook to make it penal for a Christian to preach the Gospel to the Indians, and I knew by whose directions the missionary determined that he would preach the Gospel, and not obey the law of Georgia, in the assurance that the Constitution of the United States would bear him out; and tne missionary, as gentle as a woman, but as firm as every citizen of the United States ought to be, kept on with his teachings, And I knew the great leader of the moral and religious sentiment of the United States, who, representing in this body the same State, and bearing the same name as one of its distinguished Senators, now the State of New-Jersey, tried hard to save his country from the degradation of the oppression of the Indians by the haughty planters, and the Supreme Court of the United States held the law unconstitutional, and issued its mandate, and the State of Georgia laughed at it, and kept the missionary in prison, and let Chief Justice MARSHALL and Judge STORY and their colleagues hang their heads at the want of power in the Constitution to maintain itself. But time rolled on, and from the clouds from Lookout Mountain, sweeping down Missionary Ridge, come the defenders of the violated Constitution of United States, and the lightnings of its powers over the still home of the Missionary WOOSTER, and the grave of the Missionary WOOSTER taught the State of Georgia what comes of violating the Constitution of the United States. I have seen an honored citizen of the State of Massachusetts, in behalf of its colored seamen, seek to make a case by risking South Carolina and extend over those poor and feeble men the protection of the Constitution of the United States. I have seen him attended by a daughter and a grand-child of a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a framer of the Constitution, who might be supposed to have a right to its protection, driven by the power of Charleston, and the power of South Carolina, and the power of the mob and the gentlemen alike, out of that State, and prevented from making a case to take to the Supreme Court to assist the Constitution, and I have lived to see the case, thus made up, determined, that if the Massachusetts Senator thought the spirit of slavery could not have a case made up then slavery must cease. And I have lived to see a great captain, a gentlemen of the name and of the blood of SHERMAN, sweeping his tempestuous war from the mountains to the seas; trampling the streets of South Carolina beneath the feet of his soldiers, and I have thought the Constitution of the United States had some processes stronger than civil mandates, that no resistance could overpower. I don't think the people of Massachusetts supposed that efforts to set aside unconstitutional laws, to make cases for the Supreme Court of the United States, all so wicked as is urged here by some of its representatives, and I believe that if we cannot be taught by the lessons we have learned of obedience to the Constitution in the peaceful methods of finding out its meaning, we shall yet meet with some other lessons on the subject. Now, the strength of every system is to know the weakest parts, and allow for them; but when its weakest part breaks, the whole is broken. The body fails and falls when the function is destroyed, and so with every structure, social and political, the weak point is the point of danger, and the weak points of the Constitution is now before you in the maintenance of the coördination of the departments of Government. If we cannot be kept from devouring another, then the experiment of our ancestors will fail. They attempted to impose justice—if that fails, what can endure? We have come all at once to the great experiences and trials of a full grown nation, all of which we thought we should escape. We never dreamed that an instructed and equal people, with freedom in every form, with a Government yielding to the touch of popular will so readily, ever would succumb to the trials of force against it. We never thought that whatever oppression existed in our system a civil war would be our deliverance but of that oppression; we never thought that the remedy to get rid of a despotic ruler fixed by the Constitution, against the will of the people, would ever bring assassination into our political system; we never thought that political difference would bring any of the Departments of the Government against one another to anticipate our choice at the next Presidential election, We have come to the full vigor of manhood, when the strong passions and interest that have disturbed other nations composed of human nature like ourselves, have overthrown them. But we have put down by the powers of the Constitution these great dangers prophesied. We could summon from the people a million of men, and inexhaustible treasure to help the Constitution in its time of need, Can we summon now resources enough of civil prudence and of restraint of passion to carry us through this trial here, so that whatever result may follow, in whatever form, the people may feel that the Constitution has received no wound through this Court of last and best resort in its determination here made, and if we, if you, could only carry yourselves back to the spirit, and the purpose, and the wisdom, and the courage of the framers of the Government, how safe would it be in your

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE WHISKY TAX

Letter from Collector Bailey on the Metropolitan Revenue Board and the Collection of the Whisky Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In the course of a suggestive article in the TIMES two days ago, you refer some questions to me in a manner so pointed as to require notice. You say:

"Some month since a great hue and cry was raised against the Metropolitan Revenue Board, and our neighbor, the *World*, repeatedly charged that that Board had prevented seizures of offending distilleries, and that its abolition was imperatively demanded by the welfare of the revenue service. It was abolished; and now we should like to know, as a matter of curiosity, how many distilleries have been seized and forfeited in New-York since that time? Will not Collector BAILEY and Revenue Agent HILLYER inform us? Both these officers were zealous in their efforts to secure the abolition of the Board, and they have succeeded to its power and responsibilities."

In this paragraph it is asserted by implication that the abolition of the Metropolitan Revenue Board was contrary to the interests of the revenue; and, directly, so far as I am concerned, that I was "zealous to secure the abolition of the Board," and that I "have succeeded" to a portion of "its powers and responsibilities."

Allow me to say that I made no effort to secure the abolition of the Board, and that I challenge any statement to the contrary. At the same time I am of the opinion that its creation was a mistake, analogous to that of a builder who should undertake to repair a house rickety in the foundation, and tending throughout to fall apart, by putting on a new roof; or that an engineer would make in patching a hole upon an old, worn-out boiler, and then crowding on steam. If an administrative machine is radically bad in construction and in operation, it cannot be made compact and effective by putting in a new wheel, or some patent attachment.

As to the question, how many distilleries have been seized and forfeited since the abolition of the Board, "Collector BAILEY" might answer, that, long before the creation of the Board, all distilleries in his district, (the Fourth) had ceased running and had been forfeited through his own action, and that during the year and a half past no distillery in his district has run for more than four or five days at a time; and that beyond the limits of that district he has not now, and never has had, any responsibility or control. Neither "Collector BAILEY," nor any other of the ten Collectors of the "Metropolitan Revenue District," so-called, "succeeded to the powers and responsibilities" of the Revenue Board. By the creation of the Board no powers were withdrawn from the Collectors, and by its abolition no additional powers or responsibilities were conferred upon or gained by those officers. The Board itself was an anomalous and extraordinary creation, with ill-defined functions; and when it died, from natural causes, it left no estate to be administered on, or quarreled over, either in the shape of prerogatives, or, as I shall show directly, of material assets. It was a predestined failure from the moment of its birth, and it is entirely superfluous to introduce "Collector BAILEY," or any one else, as having anything to do with its final disappearance.

All this, Mr. Editor, is said with the utmost respect for the individual members of the Board, and with a cordial acknowledgment, as to the majority of them, of their probity and capacity.

But the question as to the Board, or as to "Collector BAILEY," or any other officer, are of no interest to the public, except as they have relation to the general subject of administration, and "Collector BAILEY" would have sought no opportunity for comparison of his individual efforts with those of the Board, were it not that the comparison is challenged. Since it is so, however, he has taken some pains to look up the record on behalf of his brother officers as well as of himself, and that not as a personal matter, but as bearing on the general question of the methods of collecting the tax, and he invites attention to the following summary made up from authentic records.

The total number of seizures of all descriptions made by the Board from June 26, 1867, to Dec. 31, was 510. From that to the time of its dissolution, the middle of February, 1868, a moderate estimate is 90 additional, making in all, in round numbers, 600 seizures. Of these 385 were released by the Board without proceedings of any description, leaving 215 turned over to the District Court for forfeiture. Of these 215 cases, 51 were released, unconditionally, by order of the Board after the commencement of proceedings, making in all 436 releases, and 164 cases actually held. Thirty-one of these were released in bond, after proceedings had been commenced; and from forfeiture in all the cases instituted by the Board, there has been actually paid into the Registry of the Court, in gross, the sum of $47,800. There is a further amount involved in condemnations in which the property has not been sold, estimated at at $27,000. Seventeen cases only are still pending, thus leaving no great margin for further results. The total number of barrels of spirits condemned under proceedings instituted by the Board is in round numbers 1,000, while the number of barrels released after proceedings had been commenced in court is in round numbers 2,300.

In a large proportion of cases of seizure of spirits, when the quantity was over ten barrels, as will be seen from a tabular statement below, the property was released unconditionally. The gross amount realized and available from forfeitures instituted by the Board is $74,800.

Now, let us turn to the statistics of proceedings commenced by the Collectors of the several districts. There were, from the 26th of June, 1867, commenced in the District Court, by these officers, 196 suits. Twenty-two releases have been made by order of the Commissioner or one of his deputies, leaving 174 cases finally held for proceedings. Thirty-seven of these suits are still pending; in 7 the property has been released on bond, while there has actually been paid into the registry of the Court, as the proceeds of condemnations in these suits, $260,703, while property unsold, but condemned, is held of the value of about $72,000 additional, making a total of $332,703. The total number of barrels of spirits condemned under these proceedings is about 3,130, and released by order of the Commissioner or his deputies 1,200. To follow the comparison further, the number of cases in which property turned over to the United States Marshal by the Board could not be found was 18; by Collectors, none. The cases in which condemnations were actually secured under the Board were those in which the quantities were small, as will be seen by the following comparative statement:

Under 10 bbls., in each case by the Board	42 cases
Under 10 bbls., in each case by the Collectors	25 cases
Under 20 bbls. and over 10 bbls., in each case by the Board	20 cases
Under 20 bbls. and over 10 bbls., in each case by the Collectors	16 cases
Under 60 bbls. and over 20 bbls., in each case by the Board	14 cases
Under 60 bbls. and over 20 bbls., in each case by the Collectors	6 cases
Under 100 bbls., and over 80 bbls., in each case by the Board	1 case
Over 100 bbls., by the Board	none
Over 100 bbls., by the Collectors	10 cases

The Board commenced operations with a force of twenty-eight officers to make investigations and seizures, and this number was gradually increased by some ten or twelve, so that about forty in all were acting under its orders during some of the months of its existence.

The average cost per month for salaries and expenses of the force was, at the low average,

of 30 Inspectors	$4,040
Four clerks at $100 per month	400
One clerk at $150 per month	150
Making a total of	$4,590

per month, without counting the expenses of rent and stationery, and the services of the five gentlemen who constituted the Board, and who were withdrawn from employments of great public importance. The Board was in existence eight months, at an expense of at least $36,720.

The gross amount already realized from condemnations made under the auspices of the Board as stated above, in the Southern District of New-York, its principal field of operation, is $47,800. When it is considered that the costs of the officers of the Court in this class of cases are commonly not less than half the gross sum realized, it can be seen how much of a success in a financial point of view was the Board.

You ask "Collector BAILEY," Mr. Editor, how many distilleries have been forfeited since the Board went out of existence; the implication being that there is some special responsibility on the part of that officer for distillation carried on outside of his district; or that some special power has been vested in him for the correction of abuses, which power he has failed to exercise. On both these points, Mr. Editor, you are misinformed. When distillation was stopped in the Fourth District, Collector BAILEY had discharged his entire duty. But since the question is asked so pointedly, and with such an apparent implication, I will answer it so far as my own action is concerned.

In the several New-York and Brooklyn districts there have been seized and turned over to the District Court for forfeiture by my direction within the last five months, thirty-one distilleries, eight of them of the very largest capacity, and of the whole number all but three outside the Fourth District. Of this number twenty-three have been forfeited under decrees of Court, or the parties have paid in the appraised value, and the remaining eight will undoubtedly be condemned. In addition to this there are four other cases still pending and not turned over.

Of rectifying houses, in the last seven months twenty-eight have been seized and nineteen condemned or the appraised value paid in. In this time $195,000 have been paid in to the Registries of the Courts, while something over $40,000 worth of property, according to valuation, rests under condemnation, awaiting sale. The number of licensed distilleries brought to condemnation through the efforts of a single Collector's office is greater than the entire number forfeited under the auspices of the Board, and this with only the corps of officers regularly attached to the Collector's office, with the trifling exceptions mentioned below, and with no extraordinary expense. Only two extra Inspectors, Messrs. CONATTY and BARROWS, have been required to bring out these results, in addition to Inspector KOOP and Deputies PORTER and BARROWS, regularly attached to the office, and, for the last two months, Inspector GLEASON.

These statements are made only to give point to the conclusion, which seems to me inevitable, and which, indeed, is directly suggested by your own remarks. You say truly that there is no distilling at all in the Thirty-second and Fourth Districts, and but little in the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh. I am sure that the statement of this fact needs no comment or elaboration, and coming from me it would certainly be indelicate. What is wanted to secure the collection of the tax is, no additional or extraneous contrivances, like the Metropolitan Revenue Board, but the holding of the local officers in each district to their own responsibilities.

In conclusion, allow me to ask, Mr. Editor, whether in consideration of the fact that nearly all the distilleries and rectifying places seized and forfeited from my office, were so dealt with without any special warrant for going outside my district, and without any extraordinary force of officers, yet aggregating in amount more than four times the product of the entire machinery of the Board; allow me in consideration of all this to ask whether, in justice, the question as to the responsibility for frauds in the districts out of my control should be leveled at me?

I have presented these facts as an aid to the public judgment in the consideration of the question to which they belong. The honorable character and sincerity of effort of the most of the gentlemen who at various times constituted the Board, require no indorsement from me, and the results of their action as a Board are no reflection on them individually. The act of its creation was a well-meant but superficial expedient. The causes of the failure of administration in the collection of the revenue are to be sought in the generally disorganized condition of the public service, growing out of the unfortunate political condition, and the remedy is to be found only in the restoration of administrative and executive vigor, through a serious and united purpose on the part of all the branches of the Government. I am, with sincere regard,

J. F. BAILEY,
Collector Fourth District.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ERIE CONTROVERSY.

Testimony of Wm. Belden, Augustus Shell and Others—The Argument of the Motions on the Injunctions Continued.

The examination of witnesses in the case of The People *vs.* Jay Gould, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Wm. B. Skidmore, Fredk. A. Lane and Henry A. Thompson, for contempt of court in violating the injunction of Judge Barnard by issuing new stock of the Erie Railroad, was continued before Judge Barnard yesterday morning. H. F. Clark, Ex-Judge Davis, A. J. Vanderpoel and Wm. Fullerton appeared for the People, and D. D. Field, D. B. Eaton and Judge Porter for the defendants.

Wm. Belden, who was on the witness stand at the last adjournment, was recalled and testified that he never concealed anything that had any bearing upon this suit commenced by him against Vanderbilt and others.

Q.—In your complaint you stated that there are a large number of outstanding bonds in the hands of *bona fide* holders for value, who claim the right to convert the same into stock; was that true? A.—Such was not the case.

Q.—Who were those bondholders? A.—At the moment I swore to the complaint I cannot tell who were the holders; I knew of holders of the bonds who claimed the right to convert them and were refused; think Mr. Drew held the principal part of them; the balance were distributed among a large number of persons whose names I do not know; I held one of them myself; it was a convertible bond; don't think the convertible bonds were worth more than the stock; don't recollect from whom I received the bond I hold; may have held it a week when the suit was commenced; at the time I bought the bond I had no idea of bringing this suit; don't think I had demanded the conversion of the bond when the suit was brought; the suit was not brought in the interest of Mr. Drew; it was brought to enable the holders of the bonds, whoever they might be, to convert them into stock.

Q.—Who had been refused by the Erie Company the right to convert the bonds? A.—I will have to read the complaint before I can answer your questions.

Q.—Will you produce the bond you now hold? A.—I will, if necessary; don't recollect what I paid for the bond; it was paid by a check; I can tell the date by examining my check-book; was not present when the injunction obtained from Judge Gilbert was served on either of the defendants to the suit.

Q.—What was your object in bringing that suit and obtaining the injunction? A.—In order to answer that I will have to read the whole of the complaint; it is there fully set forth and sworn to; I had no other object than therein stated; at the time the suit was brought I was aware that Mr. Drew had sold the bonds to Mr. Ashley; can't say from whom I learned the fact; when I spoke of Mr. Drew's bonds I included those sold to Ashley; one object of the suit was that these bonds might be converted into stock; the paragraph in the complaint referring to consultations held between Vanderbilt, Banker, Barnard, Worth and others was on information and belief.

Q.—Where were those consultations held? A.—I was informed that they were held in a number of places.

Q.—Can you state the name of the person who gave you the information? A.—I can, but I do not desire to give the names; I have a personal interest in the matter.

Judge Barnard—You have as much interest as I have, Mr. Belden. I havn't [addressing counsel,] ruled the question out, simply because I want to know whether I am fit to sit on the bench or not; if I have been engaged in a conspiracy I am unfit to sit here.

Mr. Field said the question would open new evidence that had already been ruled out.

Judge Barnard—It was ruled out because I intend to have this *North American Review* [holding up the book] put in evidence, which contains an article about me, written by a clerk in your office. I intend to have this whole matter ferreted out.

Witness—I don't think any one person told me all that is contained in that paragraph of the complaint; I cannot particularize any one person among those who told me at different times that those gentlemen had met at the Manhattan Club to have a consultation; I had the information from various persons; part of it I got from the newspapers; part of it I received from what actually took place before the Courts.

Q.—Who told you that the persons named were "using the process of the Court for the purpose of aiding their speculations"? A.—I think I had a part of that information from my partner, Mr. Jas. Fiske. I may have obtained the same information from other parties; can't recollect; I was advised that these proceedings in court were coming; that such steps were to be taken; I heard it in conversation in several places; can't say particularly who said it; I think I overheard a part of Gen. Harney's conversation in relation to this matter; the information was not given to me personally; I can give the names of persons present at conversations where I obtained the information, but I can't particularize the persons who said particular things; no affidavits of any of the persons from whom I got the information were laid before Judge Gilbert when the application for an injunction was made.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—This suit of mine was brought in perfect good faith; there was no collusion about it; I believed the complaint to be true.

Q.—You have stated that you heard the substance of the tenth section of your complaint in general conversation; now please state what that general conversation was?

Objected to and excluded.

Q.—Who were the persons who were present at these general conversations?

Objected to and excluded by Judge Barnard, who remarked that it "might bring up all Wall-street."

Judge Barnard—What was your object in bringing this suit? A.—It was in part to enable the Erie Railway to make its broad gauge through to Chicago.

Judge Barnard—Any other object? A.—I think that will comprise everything.

Judge Barnard—Was it not stated to you in a law office below Chambers-street that you must prevent, at all hazards, Judge Barnard from hearing this case, and second, to get a mandatory injunction from some other Judge? A.—It was not our idea to get an injunction; I believe that was a suggestion entirely of Judge Gilbert; as to that part of the question relating to yourself hearing the case, I think it very probable that it was so.

Judge Barnard—Do you know whether James Fiske, Jr., and Wm. H. Marston went in a carriage to John J. Crane's house and offered him $50,000 to vacate this injunction, and did you hear from a director of the Erie Railroad that the Executive Committee had allowed that sum to be paid? A.—No one of the directors told me this, but I think I heard something of the kind; I can't tell from whom I heard it; there were numerous reports flying about at the time.

Judge Barnard—Do you know how Mr. Jencks came to be employed in the case? A.—He was employed by Mr. Sherman.

Judge Barnard—How much was he paid and by whom? A.—I think he was paid $2,500.

Judge Barnard—Was not he paid $5,000? A.—I think not, Sir.

Judge Barnard—When you were at the Metropolitan Hotel was it not stated by one of the counsel that it was a shame to put Judge Barnard in as a defendant, as he knew nothing about it; and did not Dudley Field say that by putting him in he could frighten him and overawe or use the balance of the Judges? A.—I don't recollect anything of the kind being said; I think Judge Porter objected to making Judge Barnard a defendant; I don't think anybody told me to put him in, as it would overawe the balance of the bench.

Question by Mr. Clark—When was it that Judge Porter objected to making Judge Barnard a party? A.—I don't recollect when, but I think he made that objection at some time.

By Mr. Field—Did Judge Porter ever say that he did not think it best to make Judge Barnard a party? A.—I think he said at some time that it was unwise to make Judge Barnard a defendant; don't know whether it was before or since the injunction of Judge Gilbert was granted.

Judge Barnard—Did you say to young Mr. Field that you couldn't carry this thing through without the aid of Judge Barnard, and did he tell you that he had in his pocket a paper that would hold him? A.—I don't recollect anything of that kind.

Mr. Clark proposed to read from an article in the *North American Review*, but was ruled out of order.

Judge Barnard—Day before yesterday did David Dudley Field, or Mr. Field, Jr., bring to your office an affidavit containing great abuse of myself, and did you refuse to swear to it? A.—Here is the affidavit (producing it from his pocket.)

Judge Barnard—You refused to swear to it, did you? A.—I did not swear to it.

Mr. Field here proposed to read the affidavit, saying that it contained nothing untrue or improper, but the Court refused to permit it to be read.

Mr. Field (to witness)—Was there anything abusive of the Judge in that affidavit?

Objected to, and ruled out by the Court.

Q.—Have you shown that affidavit to the Judge? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know how he knew you had it? A.—No, Sir.

Judge Barnard—No, and he never will know how I knew it. I have some detectives myself. I have been followed all over New-York by detectives for the last five or six weeks, and I shall now go into that business myself.

Q.—By Mr. Field—Were you, or were you not, informed by Geo. A. Osgood of certain facts in relation to Judge Barnard on which you based your complaint?

Objected to and overruled.

Q.—Did you, or did you not, often see Judge Barnard at Mr. Osgood's office?

Judge Barnard—I will permit that question, as I want to know how often I have been there.

A.—I have seen Judge Barnard at Osgood's office.

Judge Barnard—How often, Mr. Belden?

Mr. Field said he preferred to put the question himself.

Q.—Will you give the sources of information on which your complaint was founded?

Objected to and excluded.

Mr. Field—I offer to prove that by common report. (Here he was interrupted by Mr. Clark, who objects to his stating what he offered to prove. The Court sustained the objection.)

Q.—Were you informed by Geo. A. Osgood of certain facts which led to the making of the statements in the tenth section of your complaint?

Objected to, and objection sustained by the Court, Judge Barnard remarking that "if he admitted that question they would then have to bring up Mr. Osgood, and ascertain whether $70,000 had not been paid as counsel fee in that suit."

Mr. Field said that, as all his questions were ruled out, he had nothing further to ask the witness.

The Court here took a recess of twenty minutes.

On reassembling, *Horatio N. Otis*, Secretary of the Erie Railroad, was called to the stand, and stated that he had been unable to comply with the request of counsel to bring the stock ledger of the Company into Court; it was locked up, and not under his charge; the office had been closed for a long time; the books containing the receipts spoken of in the testimony of Mr. Hilton were taken away from the general office in West-street; they were taken by Mr. Fisher; I addressed him a letter in reference to the seizure, demanding the return of the books; (witness identifies the books;) I was at home in Westchester County from Saturday night, the 7th of March, till Monday, the 9th; I was not engaged in filling up these certificates; I do not know when the date "31 of March" was inserted in the $5,000,000 worth of bonds; don't know in whose handwriting the date is; I have not made any entry in the books of the Company covering this $5,000,000; the books of entry are not in my charge.

John W. Dillon, long employed in the office of the Erie Railway, was called and testified that Mr. Belden came into the office one day and left those bonds on Mr. Otis' table.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—It was on the 9th of March; Mr. Hilton was present; did not hear Mr. Belden say anything to anybody; don't think Mr. Otis was there at all that day.

Mr. Otis recalled—I was at the office on the 9th of March, and attended a meeting of the Board; was not at the office after 1 P. M.

Gen. Diven, called for the people, said he had been unable to get the stock ledger. He was requested to bring it to Court to-morrow if possible.

Mr. Clark here proposed to read the affidavits used on the motion to dissolve the injunction granted by Judge Gilbert, but Mr. Field objected on the ground that evidence as to the truth of the affidavits used in obtaining the injunction had been excluded, and it was, therefore, improper to admit affidavits tending to show their falsity. The Court said it deemed it proper to admit the affidavits "in order to repel this wicked calumny." The affidavit of Augustus Schell was then read, which charged that the allegations in the complaint of Mr. Belden concerning this affiant were false in every particular, and denying that Belden had ever been informed of what he there swore to.

Augustus Schell was then called and examined by Mr. Field.—He said he was a Director of the Central Railroad and member of the Executive Committee; I am also a Director of the Harlem Railroad, also Director and Secretary of the Hudson River Road; I own stock in all three of the roads.

Q.—Are those roads under the control of Cornelius Vanderbilt? A.—Not altogether; they are governed by the Directors; Mr. Vanderbilt's views are not always followed; Mr. Vanderbilt is President of the three roads; there are traffic arrangements between the Hudson, Harlem and the Central railroads.

Q.—Was there in January last an arrangement between the Hudson, Harlem and Central roads for a division of the receipts?

Ruled out.

Q.—Was there a design at any time to get possession of the Erie Railroad?

Objected to by the Court and excluded.

Witness—I do not own stock in the Erie Road; I last owned stock in it in November last; I never was interested in a pool of the Erie stock; Frank Work is in no way connected with the Harlem or Hudson roads; I received proxies representing about two hundred shares to use in the election of Directors of the Erie in October last; I was in Albany this Winter, but took no part in the discussion upon legislation relative to the Erie Railroad; I advised with Mr. Clark, who took part in the discussion; I had no interest in the matter, except as an owner of railway stock; I did not like a bill that confiscated my property. (Mr. Field asked many questions which were ruled out—his object being, as he said, to prove that there was a combination of the Vanderbilt interest to get possession of the Erie Railroad, which combination was a part of the allegation of Belden's complaint.) I am President of the Manhattan Club; have seen Frank Work, and Mr. Vanderbilt, and Judge Barnard, and Mr. Banker there; don't think I ever saw them all there together; never heard them talk about the Erie Railroad controversy; never had any conversation with Judge Barnard about the Erie litigation; have not contributed anything to this litigation.

To Mr. Clark—No consultation was ever had about the Erie Railroad, as stated in Belden's complaint, to my knowledge.

At the conclusion of this witness' testimony, the Court adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

THE ARGUMENT BEFORE JUDGE SUTHERLAND.

The argument in the three cases entitled Schell *vs.* The Erie Railway Company, Bloodgood *vs.* The Same, and The People *vs.* The Same, which was commenced on Thursday by Mr. Eaton, before Judge Sutherland, was continued yesterday. Mr. Eaton occupied the day up to the hour of adjournment at 4:30 P. M. After concluding the reading of voluminous pleadings and affidavits, counsel entered upon a very extended line of argument. He dwelt at length upon the right of the directors to issue the stock as they did; the powers of the Legislature to authorize or legalize the issue. He spoke also of the great lines of railroads already in operation across the continent, and those which were in contemplation. He presented to the Court two maps, one of which represents the Erie Railway and its connections West, the other the line of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road. In speaking of the latter line counsel said he was not there in obedience to the directions of any stockholders or directors; he represented the interests of the Erie Railway; not only for the time being, but for all time to come. So long as the City of New-York exists there would be need of the vast products of the West to feed its millions of human beings. He spoke not so much in the interest of persons now living. The Court should have an eye to the future benefits and necessities of the whole community. A railway, he said, is not like a grist-mill or a lime-kiln. On the contrary, it is like a great river, such as the Mississippi. What we want is a continuous line across the continent. Nay, more; we want several of them. The Court should take an enlarged view of this whole subject. Whether the Erie Railway Company should take a strip of land six feet wide or twenty feet wide, was one for the courts, not for the Legislature. Quite recently the New-York Central and other roads had taken forty acres of land within the corporate limits of the City of Buffalo, for the purpose of cattle-yards and depots. And why had they done this? Because the necessities of this most progressive age demanded it. Commerce is able to take care of itself, untrammeled by legislative enactments. Counsel cited Chancellor Kent to show that a corporation of one State had the right to contract and to sue in the Courts of other States. If small corporations might do so, how much more, then, considering the interests of commerce, might a great corporation like a railroad extending five hundred miles west from the great metropolis of the Western world? Counsel then spoke at considerable length as to the effect of the rival lines which had their centre in this City. The argument will continue at 11 A. M. on Saturday.

MAY DAY.

The Changes of Yesterday—Falling Off the Annual Migration—Reduction in Rents.

Whether it be an evidence of change of rule or only of an agreeable exception, it is pleasant to note that the 1st of May, 1868, approached us and passed by with less of that dire confusion for which it is celebrated in our City than has characterized it for many years, possibly half a century. It must have been apparent to all that moving was a much less pervading feature of this May-day than of any other within their memory. Last year, it will be remembered, there was a panic. For several days prior to the first, one-half the movable property of New-York and two-thirds that of Brooklyn, seemed as if it had just been disposed of at auction and was going somewhere else with its new owners. Streets and avenues swarmed with the moving caravans. Cartmen were triumphant, and earned a whole month's wages in a handful of hours; upholsterers chuckled over their lengthy bills; house agents "rang out the old and rang in the new" with autocratic glorification, and landlords quietly exulted over the apparently profitable labors of change of their middle-men. That the calculations of these gentlemen last named, in some measure, fell to the ground, few but themselves will regret. The high rents promised by the lessees of May last were not always found forthcoming, and not a few house-owners or their representatives were content to compromise matters by a reduction of rent before the year was out. The dullness of trade was not without its effect. Many who began the year hopeful of respectable incomes and thus encouraged to take heavier rents upon them, were disappointed and had to disappoint in turn.

The turning point has evidently been reached and landlords recognizing it have done their best, this renting term, to stave off the threatened reaction. Rents in many instances have been lowered, while the squeezing dodge—to obtain an advance from those who prefer to pay an additional hundred dollars or so rather than incur the pains and penalties of moving—has but rarely been tried at all. Hence we are happy to be able to report that the harrowing scenes which we have hitherto described as the all-pervading features of May day, were by no means so general yesterday. There was of course much moving; there always will be, so long as a particular day of the year is chosen, or set apart rather, (for house-renters have but little if any choice in the matter,) for these annual migrations. Some forty years ago Mrs. Trollope, who, although not the most reliable source of information on American customs in her day, occasionally stumbled on a fact or two, wrote as follows: "Another New-York custom is the changing house once a year. On the 1st of May, the City of New-York has the appearance of sending off a population flying from the plague, or of a town which had surrendered on condition of carrying away all their goods and chattels. Rich furniture and ragged furniture, carts, wagons and drays; ropes, canvas and straw; packers, porters and draymen; white, yellow and black occupy the streets from east to west, from north to south, on this day."

Those who moved among or contributed to the turmoil of the May days of several years back, can realize how little in this respect, if in any other, we have mended since Mrs. Trollope's day. Let us hope that this rent reaction—which we believe is setting in, aided in its course by the rapid conversion of currency into real estate—will lead to a state of affairs wherein the would-be-tenant will have a word to say to the landlord or his agent with houses to let. When this happy result has been arrived at, those who hire houses will, we hope, act upon the advice so frequently given in the TIMES—to do all they can toward breaking up this one annual hiring-day system, by refusing to rent from May to May. When the time comes that they can dictate, not receive terms, this change can be easily instituted, and with it forever the May-day panics will disappear, and with them the absolutism of landlords and the petty tyranny of the middlemen—their agents.

Revival of the Paterson Race Meetings.

It is with feelings of pleasure that we are able to announce the revival of the deservedly popular race meetings which for some years past were semi-annually held at Paterson, N. J., and which it was apprehended would, from the force of circumstances, be numbered with the events of the past. It is true that the Passaic County Agricultural Association, under whose auspices these meetings have hitherto been held, and which was the pioneer of racing in the East, no longer exists; but under another *régime* the Paterson races, which have ever been immensely popular with the inhabitants of the Empire City, will be continued. The executive of the dead Association were authorized by the stockholders to either sell or lease the course, and in accordance with such power, they have just accepted the offer of three well-known and responsible gentlemen (Messrs. JOHN H. HINCHMAN and ALBERT A. HOPPER, of Paterson, and Dr. ROBERT UNDERWOOD, of New-York,) to rent the track for a period of five years from the 1st of May. We believe the conditions are, for the new lessees to pay $2,500 down, a rental of $400 per annum, (the same as paid by the late Association,) and to keep up the insurance, the charter of the Society being transferred to them.

The Manager will be Dr. UNDERWOOD, who has had extensive experience in turf matters, and to whose energy, liberality and enterprise the revival of the turf in Cincinnati, and the present prosperity of the Buckeye Association is solely to be attributed. He contemplates extensive improvements on the course, stables, &c., and will hold the first regular meeting in the Fall, so as not to interfere with the Jerome Park meetings. The late presidents and judges of the old Association have consented to officiate in their former respective capacities again, and the able Secretary, Mr. R. B. CHISWELL, has voluntarily proffered his services and great experience to the new lessees. An inside track for trotting purposes will be constructed, and base ball and cricket grounds formed in the inclosure. The personal property on hand of the late society (comprising mules, rollers, plows, harrows, &c.,) will be sold by public auction on the 7th inst. Dr. UNDERWOOD purposes residing permanently in Paterson for the more efficient discharge of his duties. Turfmen throughout the Union will be gratified to hear of the revival of the Paterson race meetings.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CHARGE AGAINST JAS. K. PLACE.—It will be remembered that in March last the TIMES gave the full details of the charge preferred in behalf of BROWN BROTHERS & Co. against JAMES K. PLACE, of the firm of JAMES K. PLACE & Co., wholesale grocer merchants, who failed for a large amount in November last. The proceedings of BROWN BROTHERS & Co. were taken before Justice LEDWITH at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and were based upon alleged false representations upon the part of Mr. PLACE, by means of which his firm had obtained letters of credit of the complainants for the amount of $20,000 on JOHN MOORE & Co., of Rio de Janeiro, with which amount a cargo of 4,000 bags of coffee had been purchased, which cargo on its arrival at this port, it is alleged, by like false statements as to their entire solvency, passed into the possession of the defendant's firm. This case was yesterday called for examination, and CHARLES D. DICKEY, of West Farms, one of the firm of BROWN BROS. & Co., was on the stand. His testimony was given in much detail, but did not present any fact not already before the public in the original complaint. At the rate at which it is progressing it is not probable that any decision will be reached for some weeks. Meantime the matter will be called periodically and witnesses examined. Mr. PLACE is at large on bail, and is positive that the result of the investigation will be to entirely exonerate him from the charge of false pretences made against him.

MINOR ITEMS.—JOSEPH SHORT, of No. 134 Mott-street, aged 20 years, fell through the hatchway from the fourth floor of the premises No. 132 Nassau-street, yesterday morning, sustaining severe injuries. He was carried home.... CHELSEA WEIS, aged 7 years, residing in Pitt-st., fell overboard at the foot of Stanton-street, but was rescued by some citizens.... BERNARD E. DOYLE, an Irishman, living at No. 110 Frankfort-street, was stabbed on Thursday night while quarrelling with some unknown men. He has a severe flesh wound.... About 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, FRANCIS FLOOD, residing at Sixty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, was accidentally run over by a New-Haven express train, and almost instantly killed.... CHARLES DILLON, aged 35, of No. 76 Sheriff-st., fell from the fourth story of No. 132 Essex-street into the street yesterday afternoon, being almost instantly killed.... A *post-mortem* examination was held yesterday by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH over the body of Mrs. MARY MORRISSEY, at No. 81 Roosevelt-street, who is alleged to have died from the effects of a beating received at the hands of her husband, JOHN MORRISSEY, who is under arrest. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner KEENAN.

LARCENY ON SHIPBOARD.—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, GEORGE UPDEGROVE, a private watchman at No. 31 West-street, saw PATRICK DORAN, a 'longshoreman, and JAMES McDONALD, a sailor, carrying two chests of tea into a store near the premises he was guarding. Subsequently he ascertained that DENNIS NUGENT, master of a vessel lying at an adjacent pier, had missed three chests of tea, valued at $100, and the property of one THOMAS BROWN, which had been shipped on board his vessel. Officer NESBIT, of the Harbor Police, put the two facts together and arrested DORAN and McDONALD, securing the two chests of tea, one of which was identified by NUGENT as a portion of the cargo on his vessel. The prisoners were arraigned before a magistrate at a later hour, when the necessary affidavits were made against them, and they were fully committed for trial. DORAN resides at No. 90 West-street, and McDONALD belongs on board the schooner *Madeira*. They denied their guilt.

PREPARING FOR TRAVEL.—Wednesday afternoon JAMES STEWART, a young man of gentlemanly appearance, called at the establishment of HARPER BROS., Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-street, and presented an order, purporting to be from D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway, for one dozen copies of the *Hand Book for Travelers in Europe*. It was apparently looked upon with suspicion, for after the books had been delivered to a man in company with STEWART who gave them to him as they passed out the door, STEWART was followed by JOHN C. HOWELL, one of the clerks. At the corner of Monroe and Catherine streets Officer VAN RANST, of the Seventh Precinct, was met, and at HOWELL's request he arrested STEWART and took him back to the store of HARPER BROS., where the prisoner admitted that he had forged the order, and begged indulgence on the ground that it was his first offence. The proper complaints having been made STEWART was committed for trial on a charge of forgery.

A DISHONEST CLERK.—DORSET D. CASE, a young man hitherto of unimpeachable character, a clerk in the employ of A. T. STEWART & Co., at the store on the corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, yesterday afternoon was arrested by Detective CORKEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, upon a charge of stealing from his employers. His room being searched by the officers a number of shirts, kid gloves, and other articles, valued at $32, were found, which were identified as the property of the firm. As it was not definitely known on what days these goods had been taken, with the exception of some shirts, worth $16, which it was alleged had been purloined on the 28th of April, a complaint of petit larceny was taken against the prisoner, and he was committed for trial.

AN EXPENSIVE SLEEP.—On the 5th of November last PHILIP SMITH, No. 144 Clinton-street, lay down on his bed, having $200 in his pocket, and slept from 8 to 11 o'clock. Waking up, he found that all his money had disappeared, and, for some reason, he suspected one EDWARD SHERIDAN of the larceny. This individual was not encountered, however, until yesterday, when he was arraigned on the charge. In answer, he admitted that he had entered SMITH's room, and rifled his pocket of $60 while he slept, but he was positive that he had sufficient sense of the decorous to leave his victim $140. SHERIDAN had admitted enough, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions on a charge of grand larceny.

LARCENY BY A DANCING GIRL.—PETER LIPHER, a stranger in the City, and now a temporary inmate of the House of Detention for witnesses, strolled into one of the numerous basement saloons and dancing halls in the First Ward, on Thursday night, where he became acquainted with CHARLOTTE MOORE, German, aged 23, and a dancing girl in the saloon. He subsequently accompanied her home in Rector-street, where he was despoiled of a wallet, containing $55 in cash, which fact led to the arrest of CHARLOTTE by Officer KENNALLY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. She was locked up for trial, the complainant being sent to the House of Detention as already stated.

AN INCIDENT OF MOVING DAY.—THOMAS STARR, of No. 96 Greenwich avenue, yesterday observed the general custom and paraded his household goods upon the public streets, and upon them CHARLES CAMPBELL attempted a foray, seizing a teapot and cake-basket valued at $22, with which he endeavored to decamp. Mr. STARR, however, was watchful of his wares, and seized the adventurous CAMPBELL in the outset of his enterprise. Thus brought to grief, CAMPBELL was further distressed by a commitment for trial at the Special Sessions.

A CHILD INJURED.—Yesterday afternoon FULMAN MESSAN, a child 4 years of age, residing at No. 15 Stanton-street, was run over in an alley-way at No. 197 Chrystie-st., by car No. 5,209, loaded with furniture, in charge of PATRICK LARKIN, who was drunk at the time. The child was very seriously injured about the head and shoulders, and LARKIN having been arrested by Sergt. POTTER and Officer HODSON, of the Third District Squad, who were passing at the time, was committed to await the result of the child's injuries.

THE NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—The anniversary of the New-York Bible Society will be held at St. Paul's M. E. Church, in Twenty-second-street, to-morrow evening.

UNION REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—The Executive Committee of this Club met at Mr. C. S. SPENCER's office yesterday. The only business transacted was to make some general arrangement for the coming campaign.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—CIRCUIT.

Held by Justice Gilbert.

Nos.		Nos.	
210	Doherty vs. Haman et al.	163	Henshaw vs. Rowland.
113	Miller vs. Barnes et al.	178	Jackson vs. Elkins.
		211	Bradford vs. Murphy.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Benedict.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning the case of the United States *vs.* James McDermott and Patrick Conolly, for illicit distillation, was called on, but the defendants not having employed counsel, the Court postponed the trial to Monday, the 4th inst., to enable them to get counsel and prepare for trial.

The United States vs. Patrick Reason, for engraving plates for counterfeiting United States fractional currency, was next called up for trial. Counsel for defendant moved a postponement to the June term, on the grounds that a material witness is absent, and owing to sickness unable to attend at this term. The District Attorney objected to a postponement on the ground that the case had been postponed a number of times; that the defendant had had plenty of time to prepare for trial, and that the testimony of the witness in question was the same as of other witnesses present who lived in the same house.

The Court decided that if the Government could show that there were other persons in the same house who it could be presumed knew as much of the matter in this case as the witness, who is absent, the trial would be at once proceeded with. The District-Attorney called *Mrs. Atkinson*, who testified that she lived in the house with the witness in question at the time mentioned in the indictment, and that the house was then occupied by six families and a crockery-store.

The Government having proved this fact to the satisfaction of the Court, the Judge decided that the trial should be proceeded with without further delay, and ordered a jury sworn. Mr. Clinton, Counsel for the defendant, challenged every juror, and before the requisite number was sworn, the panel was exhausted, and talesmen had to be summoned to get the twelfth juror.

Assistant District-Attorney Bell opened the case on the part of the Government. The defendant was indicted for engraving counterfeit plates of United States fractional currency, and for having them in his possession with intent to use them.

The Government called *Mrs. Margaret Atkinson*, who testified that she was the wife of Jonas Atkinson who is now a convict in the Albany Penitentiary, sent there last July for counterfeiting United States fifty-cent currency notes; that she two years ago lived in Twenty-third-street with her husband who was an engraver; witness was shown an engraved plate for printing fifty-cent currency notes and testified that she had seen the plate before at her husband's house; that when she first saw the plate it was not engraved, but that her husband engraved all the letters and the figures 50 on it, after which it was given to her by her husband, who told her to take it to the defendant's (Reason's) house, which she did; previous to this she had been at Reason's house with her husband, who had at that time a long conversation with Reason in the garden, near the house, which she did not hear; that she had had business for her husband with Reason three years ago, and since then had seen the defendant often at her husband's house, and also at his own house; that when she took the plate to Reason's house the figures 50 were not shaded, nor any of the flower-work engraved on the plate. She saw him and his wife, and gave the plate to the defendant, who took it and said that "the outside line was not straight, or if it was his eyes were crooked." Reason kept the plate and she went home. A few days afterwards she again went to defendant's house to get the plate, and saw Reason, who gave her the plate rolled up in a paper. She took it to her husband, who showed it to her, and then the 50's were shaded and the flower-work in the corner was engraved. She next saw Reason at her house in Third-avenue. He was while there in a bedroom in company with her husband, and she did not hear the conversation. He was in the habit of coming to her house very often, and holding conversation with her husband in the bedroom, which was where her husband engraved the plates. She went to Reason's house about a week after she took the plate there for the face plate, and also carried a note for Reason, which she gave him and saw him open and read it. About a week later she again went to Reason's for the face plate and saw Reason and asked him for it, but he did not give it to her then.

Again, when she went to Reason's house her husband was with her, and he and Reason went into a room together. When she left at that time Reason gave her an engraved face plate for printing fifty cent currency notes. Witness was shown a plate, which she stated she was pretty sure was the one she received from Reason.

Witness stated that she was familiar with engraving; that she had seen Reason at work at her husband's house engraving counterfeit plates, and that she was familiar with Reason's peculiar style of engraving, and also that she had seen Reason at work engraving "Spinner's" head on a plate for counterfeiting fractional currency, and that she could identify the work of her husband on a plate. An engraved face plate was shown her, on which she identified part of the work as that of her husband's, and said that she thought it was the same plate that she received from Reason. At the time she brought home the face plate her husband had the back plate; afterwards she saw both plates in his possession at a house in Mount Vernon, Westchester County; the plates were seized about a month afterward by a detective named Savage, and she next saw them in the District Attorney's Office; she afterward saw the plate with Spinner's head that Reason engraved in the house of a man named Spike in Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn; Spike was a counterfeiter, and lived about two blocks from her husband's home; at the time Reason was at work in her husband's house Spike was in the habit of going there about once a week; Reason worked in the front room, and when Spike came he went in the back room; she gave Reason money at her husband's house in Third-avenue in August, 1866, her husband being out at the time; she told Reason at the time she gave him the money that her husband was sorry that he could not make up more money for him; this was about two weeks before the back plate was engraved.

Court adjourned at 3:30 P. M. Case still on.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A BANK PRESIDENT.

Samuel R. Van Campen, formerly President of the First National Bank of Elmira, and the Croton National Bank of New-York, was yesterday arrested and taken before Commissioner Osborn upon charges of embezzlement, which are set forth in the following affidavit, made, by Stephen T. Arnot, of Elmira:

Stephen T. Arnot, of Elmira, deposes that he is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Elmira; * * * that in the year 1863 Samuel R. Van Campen became President of said bank, and continued to be and was President until on or about the 1st of October, 1867; that while he was President, at divers times he willfully misapplied the funds, and withdrew them and appropriated them to his own use; that on or about the 2d of October, 1867, he resigned, largely in default and indebted to the bank; that at the time of his resignation he had withdrawn of the funds of the bank more than $36,000; that when he drew these funds he was the President of the bank, and was in failing circumstances, insolvent and largely involved, and well knew he had no power or means to replace such funds; that during August and September, 1867, and while he was President of said bank, he was also President of the Croton National Bank of New-York, and when he had withdrawn said funds, he had, as deponent is informed by examination of the books of the Croton National Bank, and verily believes to be true, at the same time withdrawn from the latter funds exceeding $60,000; that about Oct. 1, 1867, the Croton National Bank was closed by the bank examiner, and Van Campen resigned the Presidency of the other bank, and being indebted largely, has not resumed payment; that while he was President of these banks the First National Bank, of Elmira, on Sept. 9, 1867, was the owner of a certain draft or bill of exchange, dated Sept. 9, 1867, drawn by E. N. Frisbie, President of the Pittson and Elmira Coal Company, for $7,000, on William Reed, and indorsed by Wells, Frisbie & Co., and that this paper, which was of the full value it purported to bear, was embezzled by Van Campen; that Van Campen, on or about July 29, 1857, caused an entry to be made on the books of the First National Bank of Elmira, by which it appeared that the bank had purchased and owned bonds of the County of Allegany to the amount and value of $20,000, and an account was thereupon opened and kept with the bonds so appearing to have been purchased under the title of Allegany County Bonds, and so continued until on or about Sept. 3, 1866, when Van Campen caused the account to be changed into an account whereby it appeared that the pretended Alleghany County bonds had been converted into $20,000 of the United States 7-30 bonds, and the bank was the owner thereof; that, in fact, the bank never owned the $20,000 of Alleghany County bonds, or the $20,000 of United States 7-30 bonds, appearing on the books to belong to the bank, or any part thereof, and that the entries therein were entirely false, and calculated to mislead any one investigating the affairs of the bank, and that this account was kept along until the resignation and failure of Van Campen, when it was discovered there were no such bonds; that during said time in the quarterly reports of the First National Bank, made by Van Campen, those bonds were treated as the assets, funds or property of the bank, and that some of these reports were false, and represented the bank to be in a better condition than in fact it was, and Van Campen well knew so; that on or about August 12, 1867, as deponent is informed by the book-keeper of the First National Bank, Van Campen's account was largely overdrawn on the books; that he ordered the book-keeper, John J. McWilliams, to credit his account with the payment of $10,000, and to charge this amount to the account of the Croton National Bank, and the entries were made as directed; that thereafter, on or about Sept. 11, 1867, as deponent is informed by Mr. McWilliams, Van Campen's account was largely overdrawn, and he again ordered McWilliams to again credit his account with the payment of $10,000, and to charge the Croton National Bank as debtor therefor, and the entries were made as directed; and deponent is further informed that at the time of the entries the Bank Examiner was expected soon to examine the affairs of said Bank.

Pending the examination, the accused will remain in the custody of the Marshal, the question of bail not yet having been decided.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

There was only one case tried at the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The prisoner in this instance was Julia Kay, a young domestic, who pleaded guilty of stealing a coat, shawl and bed-tick, worth, in all, $42, from her late employer, Mrs. Mary Powers, of No. 11 Vandam-street. She besought clemency on the ground that she had taken the articles referred to, in order thus to secure her wages—the payment of the wages having been repeatedly refused. The prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Court was then adjourned for the Term. On Monday next the May Term will be opened by Judge Russel.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 1.

By Judge Sutherland.

Matthew P. Read *vs.* Frederick Sherman et al.; order settled.

Thaddeus Manning et al. *vs.* Elizabeth Stratton et al.; motion to vacate stay granted April 24; motion denied without costs to either party.

Eugenia Hooper *vs.* Charles H. Hooper; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Cardozo.

Thomas S. Needham *vs.* Robert W. Pearsall; default opened on payment of costs, the motion including trial fee and $10 costs of motion, and stipulating to refer if plaintiff so elect; else to be tried on the third Monday of May. The judgment to stand.

Rufus Hatch et al. *vs.* The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company; order granted.

Mary C. Davis *vs.* Collin K. Davis; motion granted.

Mary Ann Henry *vs.* Caroline E. Peoples; Francis M. Bixby is appointed a Receiver.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Gilbert.

BUYING AND SELLING STOCKS—MARGINS—THE CUSTOMS OF BROKERS.

Chas. Fincke vs. Merrill G. Reade and Charles Chase—The plaintiff in this case, it will be remembered, sued to recover $26,000, the sum which, he alleged, he had lost through the neglect of defendants, (stock brokers,) as his agents to sell certain stocks belonging to him that they had in their possession. Mr. Reade was recalled to the stand yesterday, and stated that he had always followed plaintiff's instructions as to the purchase and sale of stocks, and that the latter had always been satisfied with the transactions. Mr. Fincke, however, denied this, and testified that he gave defendants certain instructions in regard to the sale of some Fort Wayne, Rock Island, and Adams stocks, which instructions they failed to carry out. By this one transaction he claims to have lost about $20,000.

Judge Gilbert, in charging the jury, referred to the magnitude of the case and the business relations existing between plaintiff and defendants up to the Summer of 1866. The defendants had in their possession, at that time, one hundred shares of Phœnix, one hundred shares of Western Union, and some Adams Express stocks belonging to plaintiff, which, as the latter claimed, they hypothecated and converted to their own use. His Honor charged that, if it was the custom among brokers to do so, then the defendants had a right to do as they did; but if plaintiff was ignorant of the fact that such a custom existed, then he was not bound by it, and the defendants would be liable. Plaintiff, however, said that he did not instruct them to that effect, but told them to sell the stock, when a net profit of two per cent. could be realized. This having been denied by the defendants, the question in the case was as to whether or not such instructions had been given. It had been shown by plaintiff that these stocks did advance two per cent., and the departure from his instructions to sell rendered defendants liable; but if they could not carry out the instructions there was no breach of contract. If the jury found for plaintiff the value of the stocks left in the hands of defendants—one hundred shares of Phœnix and one hundred of Western Union—it would amount to $12,650, which would be the measure of damages, and the addition of two per cent. would give him $13,957 49.

After the jury had been out for an hour they returned to the Court-room and stated that they were unable to agree.

Judge GILBERT instructed them further, and finally directed them to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 1, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '81, C.	113⅜	10	Cent. Nat. Bank	107⅛
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C., '62, small..x	107⅞	17	Fourth Nat. Bk	104⅛
2,000	do...x	108¼	200	Canton Co	51
1,500	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '64	105½	200	do	50⅜
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64...x	106⅝	200	do	50⅞
11,500	U. S. 6s., 5-20s. C. '65	107⅛	400	do	51
49,000	do...x	107	1600	Del. & Hud. C.	158
40,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 New Issue	109⅜	200	West. U. Tel	37⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	103	50	do	37
10,000	do...b3	103¼	200	do...b15	37¼
50,000	Tr. Notes.7 3-10s 2d series	107½	300	Pac. Mail	91⅜
1,000	Tenn. 6s. new	67½	100	do...s15	91⅜
10,000	do	67	100	do...b10	91⅞
4,000	do	66⅜	20	do	92
10,000	do	66½	300	do	91⅞
20,000	do	66¼	100	do...b10	92
1,000	Vir. St. 6's...x c	51⅛	100	Boston W. P.	21⅜
5,000	do	51⅛	100	Wells-Fargo Ex	26¼
15,000	N. C. St. 6s...x c	64¼	100	Mer. U. Ex	31⅜
1,000	do	64½	100	do	31⅜
1,000	Missouri 6s	87¾	200	N. Y. Cen.	129⅜
2,000	do	87⅞	1400	do	129⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.'83, ex int	93½	400	Erie R.	71⅞
500	Hudson R. 1st M.	101½	100	M. S. & N. I.	90⅞
2,000	Al. & T. H. Inc. ex int	78½	25	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	104
3,000	Chi. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	94	1200	C. & N. W. R	64
4,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M., ex int	74⅛	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75½
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st M	92⅛	400	do...b60	75⅜
1,000	W. U Tel. 7s. bds.	83½	200	do	75⅜
20	Ocean Bank	104	200	Clev. P. & Ash	102⅜
10	Park Bank	150	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	94⅛
10	St. Nicholas B'k	107	400	do...s30	94⅛
			100	do	94⅜
			400	do	94⅜
			400	do	94⅞
			500	Mil. & St. P.	64½
			100	do	64⅜
			300	M. & St. P. Pf.	76
			500	P., Ft. W. & C.	104
			150	Alt. & T. H	45
			200	Chic. & Alt. R.	128
			1,000	Mich. C. 8s. N. Bs	112
			5,000	P., F. W. & C.	105⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '62	108⅜	5,000	M. & St. P. 1st	[illegible]
1,150	do...Small	107⅞	200	West. U. Tel	[illegible]
60,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '64	106⅞	200	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65...b3	107⅛	300	Bos. Water P.	[illegible]
10,000	do	107	100	Adams Ex	[illegible]
30,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New	109	5	Amer. Ex	[illegible]
5,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 New Issue	109⅛	200	U. S. Ex	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 6s 10-40s C.	103¼	100	Mer. U. Ex	[illegible]
5,500	do...3d ser	107⅞	40	do	[illegible]
5,500	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	113⅝	100	N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]
20,000	do	113⅝	300	do	[illegible]
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	105⅜	200	Erie R.	71⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	108⅜	1000	Mich. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	106⅝	50	do	[illegible]
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '65	106⅝	1000	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
1,500	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	109⅜	200	do...b30	[illegible]
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	103⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. R. Pf.	[illegible]
15,000	do...b3	103¼	200	do	[illegible]
2,000	Tenn. 6s. new	66¾	100	do	[illegible]
11,000	do	66	15	Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]
10,000	N. Car 6s...x c	64⅞	200	do	[illegible]
			150	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
			28	do	[illegible]
			100	do	[illegible]
			300	do	[illegible]
			100	do	[illegible]
			40	P., F. W. & C.	104
			600	do	[illegible]
			200	do...b30	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

800	Wells-Fargo Ex	26¾	400	Reading R...c	91⅛
100	do	26¾	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	76
100	Quick. Min.	27¾	100	O. & Miss. R...b10	31⅛
100	do	27¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	104
200	Canton Co	51	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	90⅞
200	Pacific Mail...c	91⅛	100	do...b5	90⅞
100	do	91⅜	100	do...c	90⅞
300	do	91⅛	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	94⅛
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	129⅛	600	do	94⅛
1800	do	129⅜	500	Chi. & N. W.	63⅞
100	Hudson R.	136⅜	600	do	64
1200	Erie R	71⅛	500	do...b30	64
200	do	71⅛	100	do...b30	64⅛
600	do...c	71⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75⅞
400	do...b3	71⅛	300	do...b3	75⅞
1800	do...c	71⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Adams Ex	61⅛	100	Mil. & St. P.	64⅛
400	do	61	200	Mich. So. & N. I.	90⅞
100	Wells-Fargo Ex b10	26⅛	100	do...c	91⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex	31	100	Ohio & M...b10	31⅛
100	do	31⅛	100	do	31⅛
200	Pacific Mail	91⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts.	83
50	do	91⅛	100	do...c	83
100	do...b3	91⅛	300	Clev. & Tol.	106
100	do	91⅛	200	do...b10	106
100	West. U. Tel	37⅛	200	do...c	105⅞
400	N. Y. Cen	129⅛	400	Chic. R. I. & P.	94⅛
300	Erie R...c	71⅛	100	do...c	94⅛
400	do	71⅛	3500	Chi. & N. W. R.	64⅛
200	do...b3	71⅛	100	do...s60	64
200	do...s3	71⅛	900	Chic. & N. W. Pf. s30	76
100	Hud. R. R.	137	800	do	76⅛
200	Reading R.	90⅞	200	do	76⅛
200	do	90⅞	200	do...b10	76⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Amer. Ex...b3	50⅜	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅛
100	U. S. Ex. Co...b.0	[illegible]	600	do	91⅛
100	do	60⅛	100	do...b10	91⅛
110	Mer. U. Ex...b10	31⅛	100	do...b3	91⅛
200	Pacific Mail	91⅜	800	do	91⅛
100	West. U. Tel	37¼	15	Cleve. & Pitts.	83
200	N. Y. Cent.	129⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.	106⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	76⅛	800	C., R. I. & P.	94⅛
400	Erie R.	71⅛	400	Chi. & N. W.	64⅛
300	do	71⅛	200	do	65
100	do...b15	71⅛	100	Quicksilver	27⅛
100	Pitt. Ft. W. & C.	104⅛	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	76⅛
500	Ohio & Miss. R.	31⅛	200	do	76⅛
100	do	31⅛	300	do	76⅛

FRIDAY, May 1—P. M.

The Brokers and Bankers have been well employed to-day in collecting the first of May Dividends upon the Public Funds of the United States and other Stocks and Bonds. The disbursements in this way were quite large, and a more considerable sum, in the aggregate, remains to be collected by holders of Coupons who were in no haste to make their demands the first day. Of the May interest on the Public Funds of 1862-4-5, the Treasury office has already paid out or issued Gold Checks for six or seven million of dollars. The Gold market, under these heavy actual disbursements, is apparently firmer than two or three days ago, on the anticipation of the May payments. The sales to-day were at 139⅝@139¾ ℔ cent. There is little or no export demand for American Gold Coin, but as the rates of Exchange closely approximate the Specie-shipping point, the buyers of Gold on speculation are disposed to anticipate considerable shipments through the present month. The Cash Gold, for present delivery, is in good supply and balances are carried over at 4@5 ℔ cent. interest on the Currency advanced upon them. The sales of Bills on London for the steamers to-morrow, were at 110⅛ for 60 days and 110⅜@110½ ℔ cent. for short sight: the market firm in rates, and fairly active for the actual business done. The Continental Exchanges assimilate to 110⅛ on London.

The rates for money to the Brokers are 6@7 ℔ cent. The great dealers in the Public Funds borrowed readily at 6 ℔ cent. On other approved collateral the terms varied from 6 to 7 ℔ cent. Judged by the demand for the Public Funds at advancing rates we should call the market for Money easy and tending to 6 ℔ cent. as the general rule of the Street.

Another large business was done in the Government Room of the Stock Exchange, at rates fully equal and on most descriptions in advance of the rates of yesterday. The 10-40 year 5 ℔ cents. advanced to 103⅛ ℔ cent.; the long 6 ℔ cents. of 1881 sold at 113⅛ ℔ cent. The 5-20s of 1864-5, May and November, sold at 106⅞@107⅛ ℔ cent., ex-May interest. On the Border State Bonds, there was a continued pressure from yesterday to sell the new Tennessees, which declined at the Afternoon Board to 66 ℔ cent.

In the Railway market the Western Stocks advanced in prices to correspond with the rise of yesterday in New-York Central, and the firmness in Erie, and Michigan Southern, the two Northwest Stocks, the two St. Paul Stocks and Fort Wayne all rapidly responded to the *Bullish* feeling in the market. In the Miscellaneous Shares, Pacific Mail partially recovered from last night's depression. The Express Stocks were dull. Canton Land Company advanced to 50⅛@51 ℔ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. Gold was firm.

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅞	103¼	Missouri	87⅞	87⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112½	*108¼	Northwest	63¼	64⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	109⅝	109⅜	N. West Pref	75⅛	76⅜
N. Y. Central	128⅞	129	Rock Island	94⅛	94⅜
Erie	71⅛	71¼	Fort Wayne	103⅞	104⅛
Hudson	136¾	136¾	W. U. Telegraph	36⅞	37⅛
Reading	90⅜	90⅛	M'chants' Union	31⅞	31⅜
Mich. Southern	90⅛	91⅛	St. Paul Pref	75⅛	76
Ohio and Miss	31⅜	31⅛	St. Paul Com	64⅛	64⅛
Pittsburgh	83	82½	Pacific Mail	91	91⅜
Toledo	105⅞	106	American Gold	139¼	139⅝
Tenn 6s, new	67⅛	66	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅜

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States. The old 5-20s of 1862-64-65 are now quoted ex-dividend:

6 ℔ cent. 1868	141½	5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	109
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1868	141½	5-20 coup. '67	109⅜
6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	113¼	5 ℔ cent., reg., 1874	111⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	113⅛	10-40 reg.	102⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	105⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	103⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	107½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	106¾	7 3-10 3d series	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s	109	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	66⅛
N. Y. State 7s, 1870	102	Virginia 6s., ex-c.	51⅛
N. Y. Canal 6s, '72-3-4-5	101⅛	Virginia 6s, new bds	49⅜
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1877-78	102	Georgia 6s.	74
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	96	Georgia 7s. new bonds.	90
Ohio 6 ℔ cent., 1875	101	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	64⅛
Illinois Canal Bds, 1860	99	North Car. 6s. n. b.	63
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	99	Missouri 6s	87⅜
Tennessee 6 ℔ c., 1868	77	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	87
Tennessee 6 ℔ c. ex-c.	68¼	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

New-York	130	Chatham	147
Manhattan	144	Bank of the Repub.	117
Mechanics'	124	Bank of N. America	106
Union	117	Hanover	114
America	142	Irving	106⅛
City	190	Market	116
Phenix	107	Nassau	108
Tradesmen's	138	Continental	103
Fulton	153	Commonwealth	111
National	111	Importers' & Trad's.	125
Merch'ts' Exchange	111⅛	Manuf's & Merchants	103
Leather Manuf's	175	Central National	107⅛
Seventh Ward	112	Fourth National	104⅛
State of New-York	115	Ninth National	105⅛
Commerce	119	Tenth National	102⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages. It will be noticed that a number of the Bonds, the half yearly interest on which is payable in May and November, are now quoted ex-May Coupon:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Han. & St. Jos. con.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Lack. & West'n. bds.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es...x	90	Del. L. & W 1st M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n...x	90	Del. L. & W. 2d M	95
N. Y. Cen. 7's. con. 1876	128⅛	Tol. & W. 1st M.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	128	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	92⅛
Erie 7s, 2d. ind., 1870	100⅛	Tol. & W. 2d Mort...x	80⅜
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	96	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	74⅛
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	89	Gal. & Chic. 2d M...x	96
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	89½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94
Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	95	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70	101⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	86⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F., '85	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75...x	97	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	107	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105

M. C. new 1st M. 8s.'82 111	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. 98
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M. 118	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M. 91
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M x 91	Cleve. & P. 4th M..... 77
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c. x 97½	Chi. & Alton Inc..... 91
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo. 90	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M. 70
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870.....113	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.... 93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. 83	Peninsula R. R. bonds.. 83
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in. 78½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.. 92
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.. 96	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.... 82½
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds x 85	Mar. & Cin. 1st M...... 90
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.. x 87¾	Chic. & Mil. 1st M...... 87
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M. 88	

Two of the oldest and for over a quarter of a century among the most useful as well as best known members of the New-York Stock Exchange Board, retire from active business to-day—Mr. ROBERT L. CUTTING and Mr. CHARLES R. MARVIN. It is exceedingly pleasant to their friends to know that they both leave the Exchange, after so long a service, with ample fortunes for their future comfort and support. Mr. CUTTING quits business altogether, in favor of his sons, under the style of Messrs. R. L. CUTTING JR., & Co., and proposes a holiday to himself and family in Europe. Mr. MARVIN leaves a special capital of $100,000 with his sons, meaning hereafter to take the world easy, at home or abroad, as may best suit his inclination.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,464,582 05; payments, $2,127,340 82; balance, $104,832,614 97. The receipts include for Customs, $370,000; gold notes, $1,333,000.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,143,940, against $1,292,697, same time last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool...	596	$173,176	240	$89,368	363	$130,681
Man. of Cotton	460	118,158	140	38,276	183	47,507
Man. of Silk...	511	337,198	35	28,866	55	58,837
Man. of Flax..	716	180,157	211	50,787	414	79,529
Miscellaneous.	327	101,628	1,753	25,926	2,478	50,054
Total......	2,610	$910,717	2,379	233,223	3,493	$366,608
		233,223				910,717
Total entered...		$1,143,940	Total marketed...			$1,277,325

The Minister of Finance of the New Dominion has laid before Parliament the financial situation of the country. The total debt of the Dominion is $95,000,000, made up as follows:

The Canadas	$65,000,000
Nova Scotia	8,000,000
New-Brunswick	7,000,000
Total	$80,000,000
Add Intercolonial Railroad	15,000,000
Total	$95,000,000

The interest on this debt is $4,327,627. The expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, is only $16,000,000, and the chief items of this expenditure are:

Interest on public debt	$4,327,627
Militia and gunboats	1,458,547
Public Works	1,906,655
Collection of customs	520,016
Post-office	735,000
Expenses of public works	730,742

The income is estimated to cover this (for the Dominion) extraordinary expenditure.

It is in the militia item that the increase of expenditure is to be found.

On Monday, the 4th of May next, the Merchants' Exchange National Bank will remove to the banking-room No. 240 Broadway, (first door above Park-place,) to remain during the rebuilding upon the site of their present location.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank.)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD has now an important and valuable traffic on both slopes of the Sierra Nevada Range, and will command the Through Overland business. The Company offer their FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS (to the same amount only as the U. S. Subsidy Bonds granted them) at their par value and accrued interest in currency, both interest and principal payable in *gold coin.*

Pamphlets, &c., giving a full account of the property pledged, furnished by

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities, and Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.

These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Wall and Nassau sts.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bowery, w. s., No. 340, 26.4x97.4x25x105 41,000
Broadway, w. s., No. 153, between Liberty and Cortlandt sts, 19.3x88,3x19.3x89.10 50,000
Broadway, e. s., between Broome and Spring sts. 25x400 126,000
Broadway and 20th-st., n. w. corner, 90.4x59x18.4x 5.9x18x5.9x18x5.8x7.8x70.6 275,000
Broadway, e. s., 50.8 ft. n. of 49th-st., 50.6x25.1x90x 25.1 40,000
Broome and Elizabeth sts., s. w. corner, 101x95.8x 101x89 115,000
Canal-st., s. s., No. 60, 22x73x19x75 12,000
Chatham-st. and Tryon-row, n. e. corner, 50x95.6x 28x19x30.9x97.9 200,000
Cherry-st., n. s., 83 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., 50x103.1 x80x103.9 25,000
Christopher-st., s. s., 177.9 ft. e. of Waverley-place, 21x48.9x11.6x18.4x41.11 8,300
Christopher-st., s. s., 93.9 ft. e. of Factory-st., 21x 59.4x23x68.3 4,700
Division-st., s. s., between Rutgers and Jefferson sts., 26x—
East Broadway, s. s., No. 173, 26x100 15,250
Forsyth-st., w. s., lot No. 269 Bancker's map, 25x125 33,550
Frankfort and Vandewater sts., n. w. corner, 29.4x 33.5x55.4x45.7 18,000
Gansevoort-st., s. s., 111.6 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 25x 83.6 10,000
Grand and Crosby sts., n. e. corner, 100.11x125.2 163,000
Greenwich-st., e. s., 39.3 ft. n. of Warren-st., 26.5x 62.9x25.3x72 6 39,750
Jane-st., s. s., lot No. 4 Vidal's map, 24x70.4x24x 71.7 6,000
Kingsbridge road and 187th-st., s. e. corner, 315x 236x302x1,221 50,000
Kingsbridge road and 209th and 210th sts. and Hudson River, 330x—x332 4x330 45,000
Lawrence-st., Manhattanville, n. s., 129.7 ft. w. of 10th-av., 22x100 5,100
Leroy-st., s. s., lot 82, Loss' map, 25x90 10,000
Mangin-st., lot 57, Ab'm. Cannon's estate, 25x100 10,000
Mercer-st., w. s., 306 ft. s. of Amity-st., 56x50x41.9x 82, with adjoining ground, 50 ft., 10 inches 24,000
Pike-st., w. s. 49 ft. n. of Monroe-st., 24x86 10,000
Stuyvesant-st., n. s., 82 ft. e. of 1st-av., 57.4x47.11x 31.5 1,000
Thompson-st., e. s., No. 87, 25x75, and Spring-st., n. s., No. 185, 25x15 33,500
Walker-st., No. 10, bet. Church and West Broadway, 25x100 33,400
Water-st., e. s., 256.11 ft. s. of Pike-slip, 24x160 20,000
West Broadway, w. s., 84.3 ft. s. of Franklin-st., 27x92.7x25x103 32,800
West-st., e. s., No. 173, between Murray and Warren sts., 26.6x88 37,500
West-st., e. s., No. 174, between Murray and Warren sts., 26.6x87.10 37,500
Worth-st., s. s., between Centre-st. and Mission-place, 19.7x110.11x24x112 9,250
Wooster-st., e. s., 141 ft. s. of Amity-st., 20.6x60 11,000
2d-st., s. s., 454.4 ft. w. of Avenue D, 21.1x105.9x72 9 x1x33x23.1 10,900
4th-st., s. s., 101.3 ft. e. of Bowery, 20x99.10 15,500
5th-st., n. s., 127.9 ft. w. of Avenue D, 23x97 10,500
6th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x90.10 30,500
8th-st., n. s., 93 ft. w. of Avenue D, 25x93.11 30,000
8th-st., n. s., 306 ft. w. of Av. A, 37.6x188 13,000
9th-st., s. s., 238 ft. w. of Av. D, 20x93.11 6,250
10th-st., n. s., 22 ft. e. of Dry-Dock-st., 42x75 13,300
12th-st., n. s., 208 ft. n. of Av. C, 25x103.3 11,000
12th-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x106.6 25,000
12th-st., s. s., 108.10 ft. e. of 7th-av., 22.1x106.6 21,000
14th-st., n. s., 266 ft. e. of Av. A, 25x103.3 20,000
16th-st., s. s., 241 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16.6x92 18,250
16th-st., s. s., 525 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x92 25,000
17th-st., s. s., 118 ft. e. of 8th-av., 34x78.1x34.2x74.6 9,000
17th-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 2d-av., 26x103 26,050
17th-st., n. s., 333 ft. w. of 5th-av., 27x92 }
18th-st., s. s., 333 ft. w. of 5th-av., 27x92 } 60,000
18th-st., n. s., 525 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x84 9,617
19th-st., n. s., 433.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x92 11,600
19th-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x75 16,500
20th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x91.11 16,500
21st-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x92 37,000
22d-st., s. s., 142 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9 32,500
25th-st., s. s., 360 ft. w. of 7th-av., 15x98.9 18,000
28th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9 24,000
28th-st., n. s., 203.3 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21.4x98.9 29,000
28th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x98.9 32,000
29th-st., n. s., 300.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.7x98.1 6,900
29th-st., n. s., 334 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22x98.9 17,000
30th-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of 1st-av., 22.6x98.9 16,000
30th-st., s. s., 117.10 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 17.10x 98.9 17,000
31st-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x98.9 21,000
31st-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x165 9,000
31st-st., s. s., 279 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.6x98.9 12,000
32d-st., n. s., 336 ft. e. of 9th-av., 21.3x98.9 10,500
33d-st., s. s., 355 ft. e. of 8th-av., 19.9x77.8 12,500
34th-st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98.9 42,500
36th-st., n. s., 550 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9 (foreclosure) 3,000
37th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16x98.9 10,500
38th-st., s. s., 271.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 42x84 9,350
39th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9 13,050
40th-st., s. s., 360 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x98.9 10,100
40th-st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.4x98.9 9,500
43d-st., n. s., (lots 521 and 522 Hermitage Tract), 50x 100.4 16,300
43d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.4 20,000
43d-st., s. s., 200 ft. of 10th-av., 20x60 11,800
44th-st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.8x100.4 19,500
44th-st., s. s., 340 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.4 14,950
44th-st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100.4 12,500
45th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5 12,000
45th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5 12,000
45th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5 12,000
45th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5 12,000
45th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5 12,000
45th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5 12,000
47th-st., s. s., 456.3 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100.5 18,250
48th-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17 1x100.5 14,500
49th-st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.5 40,000
49th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100 33,500
49th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5 11,500
50th-st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100.5 22,000
50th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5 12,250
51st-st., n. s., 235 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5 25,680
53d-st., n. s., 265 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5 50,000
54th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5 5,500
54th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5 12,200
55th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5 29,000
56th-st., n. s., 370 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x100.5 21,750
60th-st., n. s., 85 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5 28,000
60th-st., s. s., 115 ft. w. of 2d-av., 40x100.5 9,000
61st-st. and Hudson River Railroad x 62d-st. and Hudson River }
Hudson River Railroad, w. s., 26.11 ft. n. of 62d-st. x Hudson River } 45,000
62d-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 10th-av., 200.10x350 }
63d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100.5x125 }
63d-st. and 11th-av., s. w. corner, 27x122x25x113, and 11th-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 63d-st., 50x77.2 x—x95.1 } 60,300
62d-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x200.10 10,000
71st-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 21x102.2 10,500
80th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100 2,800
84th-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x102.2 15,500
84th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25.8x95.3 6,500
85th-st., s. s., 216.5 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25.5x102.2 2,950
85th-st., s. s., 296.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25.5x102.2 2,950
85th-st., s. s., 525 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x102.2 12,500
86th-st., n. s., between 3d and 4th avs., 25x100 3,600
86th-st., n. s., 337.9 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25.6x100.8 4,800
87th-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.8 5,500
89th-st., n. s., 193.9 ft. e. of av. A, 18.9x100.8 6,500
91st-st., s. s., 178.10 ft. w. of 4th-av., 42.2x100.8 10,700
93d-st., s. s., 300.2 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.6x100.8 12,625
93d-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.8 11,000
116th-st., n. s., 569 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x½ block 9,000
117th-st., s. s., 373 ft. e. of av. A, 50x½ block 3,100
118th-st., n. s., 356 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100 5,300
118th-st., n. s., 345.11 ft. e. of av. A, 20.5x100.10 7,500
118th-st., s. s., 310 ft. e. of 4th-av., 40x100.11 11,400
122d-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.11 3,000
122d-st., n. s., 2.5 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.8 7,000
123d-st., n. s., 3.5 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x99.11 6,500
123d-st., n. s., 331.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x99.11 6,500
123d-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x100.11 8,000
124th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.11 2,000
128th-st., s. s., 166 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x99.11 7,100
128th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100x99.11 6,586
129th-st., s. s., 197.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11 16,000
130th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 6th-av., 60x99.11 75,000
130th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 6th-av., 60x99.11 75,000
133d-st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x whole blk 3,000
134th and 135th sts., 375 ft. e. of 8th-av. (gore lot) 150
Lexington-av. and 68th-st., n. w. cor., 20.5x80x120x 100.5x190x10 38,750
Madison-av. and 61st-st., n. w. cor., 25.5x95 13,000
Av. C and 10th-st., s. e. cor., 23.4x60x4½ in. x23x23.9x83 22,750
1st-av. and 13th-st., s. e. cor., 59x32x57.4x27.6x20 24,000
1st-av. and 16th-st., n. e. cor., 23x91 20,000
1st-av. and 20th-st., n. e. cor., 69x96 55,500
1st-av., w. s., 100.5 ft. s. of 50th-st., 20x56.2 11,000
1st-av., w. s., 120.5 ft. s. of 50th-st., 33.10x56.3 22,000
2d-av., w. s., bet. 3d and 4th sts., 24x100 17,000
2d-av., w. s., 74.1 ft. s. of 33d-st., 24.8x100 20,000
2d-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 63d-st., 50x100 11,000
2d-av. and 120th-st., n. e. cor., 20.11x80x8x20x100.11x100 15,000
3d-av., e. s., 75.3 ft. n. 42d-st., 25.1x60 13,250
3d-av. and 57th-st., s. w. cor., 50.5x95 31,000
3d-av. and 66th-st., n. e. cor., 37.1x34x—x18.7x 424.2 }
67th-st., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 11.8x183.10x—x18.7x 35.10 } 53,500
4th-av., w. s., 57 ft. n. of 127th-st., 18x70 8,250
5th-av. and 22d-st., s. w. cor., 29x120 115,000
5th-av., w. s., 28.4 ft. s. of 44th-st., 27.6x124.1 100,000
5th-av., w. s., 53.10 ft. s. of 44th-st., 38x150x33.10x25 x28.4x8 in. x27.6x104.4 170,000
5th-av. and 58th-st., n. e. cor., 100.5x125 90,000
6th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 58th-st., 50x95 22,150
7th-av., w. s. 52.11 ft. s. of 17th-st. 52x79 35,500
8th-av. and 56th-st., s. w. cor. 25x100 33,000
8th av. and 142d-st., n. e. cor. 24.11x100 3,080
9th-av. e. s. 25.5 ft. s. of 65th-st 25x100 13,000
10th-av. e. s. 49.5 ft. s. of 39th-st. 74x100 18,000
10th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 57th-st. 25x100 9,000
10th and 11th-avs and 60th and 61st-sts., whole block; 11th-av. and 60th-st. n. w. cor. to Hudson River R. R. and Hudson River 105,000
Same property (⅓ reserved share,) 40,000
10th and 11th-avs. by 61st and 62d-st., and 11th-av. and 62d-st. s. w. cor. to Hudson River R. R. 115,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Balchen-place, s. s., 340 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x90 .... $6,000
Baltic-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Classon-av., 131x25 2,000
Bergen-st., n. s., 127 ft. s. e. of Grand-av., 18 9x110 5,000
Bergen-st., n. s. 156.3 ft. e. of Grand-av., 18.9x110 5,000
Bergen-st., n. s., 137.6 ft. n. e. of Grand-av., 18.9x 110 .... nom.
Browne-st. and Montgomery-st., s. e. corner, 100x 200 1,600
Broadway and Monroe-st., s. w. corner, 77.6x100 150
Butler-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100 5,800
Clinton and Warren sts, n. w. cor., 201⅓x71.1x20x 73.3 16,173
Clove-road, w. s., 200x35x200x39, adj. Troller's land 1,000
Devoe-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Graham-av., 60x100 2,280
Douglas-st., s. s., 187.6 ft. w. of Bond-st., 100x18 5,000
Edwin-st., 50 ft. n. of Jackson-st., 25x100 1,300
Fulton-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Sprague's-alley, 113.1x 25x115.4x25 30,000
Fulton-st., e. s., 326.7 ft. s. of Concord-st., 114x17.7 x18x18 30,500
Garretson-st., n. s., lot No. 323, adj. Debevoise property, 6th Ward 8,500
Gold-st., w. s., 135 ft. s. of York-st., 100x20 4,300
Hamilton-st., e. s., 181.3 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 100 x18.9 6,000
Hanover-st., s. e. to s. w. of Fulton-av., 20x60 9,250
Hanover-place, s. e. s., 41 ft. n. e. of Livingston-st., 20x60 .... nom.
Hart-st., s. s., 335.4 ft. w. of Broadway, 20x100 550
Herkimer-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Troy-av., 40x100 4,500
Hicks-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Woodhull-st., 25x100 3,250
Hicks-st., w. s., 101.2 ft. n. of Orange-st., 25x101 11,800
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 200 ft. s. w. of Bushwick-av., irregular lot 8,000
Lawrence-st., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 50.6x60x 20x50.6x20 3,500
Madison-st., s. s., 200 ft. from Bedford-av., 50x200 8,500
Macon-st., n. s., 88 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x80 6,500
Macon-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100 6,500
Middagh-st., s. s., 80 ft. s. e. of Columbia-st., 93.0 2-5 x20.0 3-5, and gore adjoining 10,000
Middle-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x50 2,950
Monroe-st. and Broadway, s. w. cor., 77.6x100 600
Montague-place and Clinton-st., n. e. cor., 50x100 60,000
Bergen and Nevins sts., n. w. cor., 20x100 7,000
Oakland-st. and Greene-av., s. w. cor., 50x100 4,400
Pacific-st., n. s., 172.6 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 27.6x100 4,500
Pacific-st., n. s., 186 ft. e. of Bond-st., 19.6x100 4,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 228.8¾ ft. e. of Henry-st., 22.0½x100 10,500
Pacific-st., s. s., 649.8 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 30x93.5 x30.5½x98.7¾ 1,225
Quincy-st., n. s., 261.3 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 18.9x100 6,000
Ross-st., s. s., 241.8 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 16.8x100 6,450
Ross-st. and Lee-av., s. w. cor., 20x90 14,750
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Bond-st., 20x 86.11, q. c. .... nom.
Schermerhorn-st. and Court-st., n. w. corner, 15.6 x43.7 8,500
Seely-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 18th-st., 100x150 3,600
Smith and Nicholes-st., s. e. corner, 50x25 3,500
Smith-st., s. s., 60 ft. s. of Degraw-st., 100x40 3,000
Smith-st., n. s., 157.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x19.11½ 5,000
Spencer-st., w. s., 340 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 116.8x 100 4,300
Stanton-st., e. s., lot No. 53, Stewart map, 5th Ward 7,000
Tallman-st., s. s., 52.3 ft. e. of Jay-st., 47.2x23 2,000
Van Buren-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 25x98 300
Walworth-st., w. s., 215 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 25 x100 4,000
Walworth-st., e. s., 425 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100 4,500
Washington-st., w. s., 177 ft. n. of Johnson-st., 70.7 x8.2x67.2x16.5½ 7,000
Warren-st., n. s., 340 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20x100 8,900
Willoughby-st., n. s., w. of Hudson-av., 66x18.9x62 x20, S. D. 2,857
Willoughby-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 66x 18.9x62.9x20 2,142
Willoughby and Adams sts., n. e. cor., 22.2x100 30,000
Wilson-st., n. s., 189.4 ft. w. of Division-av., 86.5x22 x97x21.5 6,750
Wilson-st., n. w. s., 250 ft. s. w. of Bedford-av., 100 x20 9,500
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 476 ft. w. of Smith-st., 23x100, E. D. 6,000
1st-place, s. s., 125 ft. w. of Court-st., 75x260.10⅝x 75x26.10⅛ }
1st-place, s. s., 125 ft. w. of Court-st., 133.5¼x0.6x133. 5⅛ } 42,100
2d-st., e. s., 105 ft. s. of 6th-st., 92.6x25 .... nom.
Same property 7,500
N. 2d-st., n. s. 225 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100 1,850
3d-st., n. s., 260.11 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x80 5,500
South 3d-st., s. s., 81.6 ft. w. of 5th-st., 22x95 4,475
South 5th-st., n. s., 121 ft. w. of 6th-st., 21x137.1 10,500
South 5th-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of 3d-st., 25x110 2,000
North 5th-st., w. s., 65 ft. n. w. of 7th-st.; also lot No. 143, adjoining 1,750
North 7th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-st., 25x100, q. c. .... nom.
South 8th-st., s. s., 93 ft. w. of 4th-st., 29.11x120 15,000
North 8th-st. and 4th-st., s. e. cor., 50x100 2,400
North 8th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d-st., 20x100 830
South 9th and 2d sts., s. e. cor., 26x85 11,000
North 9th-st., n. e. s., 133.8 ft. n. w. of 5th-st., 22x 100 10,800
South 10th-st., s. s., 146 ft. w. of 4th-st., 60x70x25 7,250
North 11th-st., n. e. s., 125 ft. s. e. of 1st-st., 25x100 850
11th-st., n. s., 96 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18x100 4,000
17th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100 2,500
19th-st., n. e. s., 80 ft. n. of 5th-av., 20x75 2,450
19th-st., n. e. s., 236 ft. s. e. of 4th-av., 18x100 2,500
21st-st., n. s., 239.1¾ ft. e. of 5th-av., 18x100 1,200
44th-st. and 7th-av., s. w. cor., 500x100.2 1,400
Atlantic-av., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Grand-av., 20x100 4,800
Atlantic-av., s. s., 110.11½ ft. e. of Washington-av., 20x80 7,250
Central-av. and Elm-st., n. e. corner, 100x175 3,200
Clermont-av., e. s., 85 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 100x 200 20,000
De Kalb-av., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Cumberland-st., 83.9x 86.8½x107x85 50,000
Division-av., s. s., 209 ft. w. of Wilson-st., 90.1x 98.10x98.10x.0.10 6,000
Franklin-av., w. s., 140.3 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 16.8x 98.4 5,800
Franklin and Myrtle avs., s. w. corner, 25x86.10 8,500
Franklin-av., w. s., 173.7 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 16.8x 98x4 5,500
Franklin-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Madison-st., 20x90 7,750
Fulton-av., s. s., 71 ft. w. of Classon-av., 20x105 .... nom.
Fulton-av., s. s., 91 ft. w. of Classon-av., 20x105 .... nom.
Fulton-av., s. s., 111 ft. w. of Classon-av., 20x105 .... nom.
Gates-av., n. s., 44.6 ft. w. of Classon-av., 79.6¼x21.6 x78.3x21.6 7,500
Gates-av., n. s., 302 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100 6,100
Graham-av., w. s., 55.10 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 25x 100 4,400
Greene-av., s. s., 41.8 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 20.10x75 10,250
Hale-av., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Division-av., 50x100 1,590
Kent-av., e. s., 237 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x150 7,000
Lawrence-av., s. s., 3000 ft. e. of 3d-st., 100x100 450
Lafayette-av., s. s., 19.4 ft. e. of Hamilton-st., 19 x61.1⅜ 8,500
Lafayette-av., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Oxford-st., 20x80 8,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 260 w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100 4,500
Ralph-av. and Chauncey-st., n. e. cor., 36x100.0 2-5 x33.4x100 500
Union-av. and Meserole-st., s. e. cor., 50x100 9,000
4th-av., e. s., 66.8 ft. n. of 13th-st., 16.8x87.10⅜ 3,600
7th-av. and 39th-st., s. e. cor., 100x100 700
8th-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Macomb-st., 50x192 9,000
Lot No. 336 Wyckoff's Map 1,000
4th-av., s. e. s., 25 ft. s. w. of 18th-st., 100x125.2 6,000

Leases Recorded.

Atlantic-st., No. 180, 2d floor, &c., 5 years, per year 400
Atlantic-st., No. 1,336, house, 3 years, per year 520
Bond and Baltic sts., s. w. cor., store, 3 years, per year 600

New-Lots.

Lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, block K, Map C. C. of East New-York .... nom.

New-Utrecht.

Lafayette-st., n. e. s., 162.6 ft. s. of Stewart's-av., 100x150x100x156 .... $4,500

NEW-JERSEY—HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Grand-st., n. s., 107 ft. w. of Van Vorst-st., 21x100 .... $5,500
Varick-st., w. s., 70 ft. s. of Gilchrist-st., 23.4x66 300
North 5th-st., n. s., 76 ft. w. of Prospect-st., 12x50 2,000
South 1st-st., n. s., 66.8 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 16.8x50 4,000
Railroad-av., e. s., 173 ft. w. of Colgate-st., 45x122 2,375
Railroad-av., n. s., lots Nos. 11, 12 and 13, block No. 39, each 25x100 16,000
Railroad-av., s. s., 66.8 ft. e. of Barrow-st., 16.8x50 4,700

HOBOKEN.

West Hoboken.

Garden-st., e. s., 235 ft. s. of 7th-st., 26x95 .... $10,250
Paterson-av. and Spring-st., s. w. corner, 50x100 4,500
Washington and 2d sts., s. w. corner, 75x90 30,000
Washington-st., w. s., near 2d-st., lots 61 and 62 each 25x100 20,000
Weehawken-st., s. s., lots 47, 48 and 50, Lossing map 2,300

LAFAYETTE.

Halladay-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Walnut-st., 16.8x100 .... $333
Maple-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Whiton-st., 25x100 6,500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 1, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	17,780
Flour, bbls.	4,545	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	352	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	851	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Wheat, bushels	118,869	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	59,846	Beer, tcs. and bbls.	250
Rye, bushels	7,706	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	42,131	Petroleum, bbls.	1,529

ASHES—Have been quiet and rather heavy at $8 62 @$8 75 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at previous prices, including Java at 23c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ℔ lb. Sales 2,300 bags, chiefly Rio.

COTTON—Holders were generally firm in their views of prices, and not disposed to sell, unless at full rates, while buyers were purchasing sparingly, mostly for home use and on speculative account. Shippers were doing very little. The sales add up 1,291 bales, including 322 bales to spinners, 934 bales to speculators, and 35 bales to shippers. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	29⅛	29¾	30 @30¼
Good Ordinary	30¼	30¾	31 @31¼
Low Middling	31¼	31¾	32 @32¼
Middling	32⅛	32¾	33 @33¼
Good Middling	33⅛	33¾	34 @34¼

DRY GOODS—There has been a more general and more animated movement in this line, since our last, and most kinds of seasonable fabrics have been quoted stronger and more buoyant in price. Domestic Cottons are generally higher, and on the advance. Domestic Woolens of desirable makes are held with more confidence. And in imported Dress Goods, there is also increased firmness apparent. The week's imports of Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,143,940, including $910,717 entered for consumption direct, and $233,223 for warehousing. The amount of Foreign Dry Goods actually marketed this week has been $1,277,325, against $1,425,424 same week last year.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very moderately dealt in since our last at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 80@$9 60; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $9 90@$10 50; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 50@$11 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 20@$10 65 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 80@$9 60
Extra State	9 90@11 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 20@10 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 70@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 20@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@16 75

Southern Flour has been in limited demand and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls. at $10 25@$11 25 for poor to fair, and $11 25 @$15 75 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour continues dull and drooping; sales have been reported of 380 sacks at $12 45@$14 for extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is more abundant and is in less demand at $8 35@$10 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Corn Meal is inactive at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$6 for Western; $6 for Caloric; $5 90 for City, and $6 40@$6 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less urgent request for both home use and export, to-day, yet, as desirable lots have been less freely offered, prices have been comparatively well supported. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels, including No. 1 Spring, at $2 55@$2 57; No. 2 Spring at $2 43 @$2 45; Mixed No. 1 and 2 at $2 47@$2 50; No. 3 Spring at $2 36@$2 40 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in more active demand, partly on speculative account, at firmer and quite buoyant prices; sales have been reported of 102,000 bushels at $1 12@$1 16 for New Mixed Western, in store and afloat, the latter rate for very choice, at the close; $1 14@$1 15 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, the inside price for very poor; $1 20 @$1 22 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 14@$1 17 for New Straw-colored and White Southern and $1 15@1 17 for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye has been dull and drooping; small lots of Jersey and Pennsylvania sold at $1 95@$2; and of State at $2 12@2 15 ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley. Of Barley Malt, 2,000 bushels Choice Canada West sold at $2 30 ℔ bushel; sales have been reported of 70,000 bushels Western at 83½c.@84, in store; and at 85c.@85½c., delivered, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good demand at 80c.@90c., chiefly at 85c., for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been in moderate request at 70c.@95c. for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in slack request, including American at 10c.@55c. for new; older growths, 5c. @25c., and foreign at 20c.@50c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c.; choice to fancy, 45c. @50c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; prime to choice, 35c.@50c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 30c.@55c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@25c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 15c.@50c.; Bavarians, 30c.@40c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c., ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@95c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 76c.@78½c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 31 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 62½; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet, but steady, including Crude Whale at 75c.@76c.; Bleached Whale at 83c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached Whale at $2 20@$2 23; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 62½; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 14@$1 17; Olive, $2 50 @$2 62½ ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather better demand, at 12½c.@12¾c. for Crude in bulk; 17c.@17½c. for do. in bbls.; 25c.@28c. for Refined, in bond, and 33½c.@34c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon. The inquiry has been mainly for Refined in bond.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and lower to-day, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,850 bbls., in lots, at $29 20@$29 50, closing at $29 25 regular, for New Western Mess; $28 @$28 37 for old Mess; $28 25@$28 50 for Thin Mess; $25 50@$26 for Prime Mess; $23@$23 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, and $29 25 for new City Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been firm, and in fair request. Sales equal to 350 pkgs. at 16½c.@18½c. for Hams; 20c.@22c. for bagged do.; and 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is scarce and firm, but very quiet; sales have been reported since our last of 90 boxes at 14½c. for Cumberlands, and 17½c. for Short Clear, ℔ lb. Lard has been quoted firmer on a livelier business; sales have been reported since our last of 1,670 tcs. and bbls., at 18½c.@19½c., for poor to choice, and small lots at 19¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in request, at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 320 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive, including Prime Mess at $36 50@$39 and India Mess at $40@$44 ℔ tierce; sales since our last 140 tcs. Beef Hams are quiet; 50 bbls. changed hands at $37 ℔ bbl. Butter has been in less request, and quoted thus:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ℔ lb.	52 @55
Pennsylvania, ℔ lb.	52 @55
State firkins, ℔ lb.	none.
State, half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb.	51 @53
Welsh, tubs, ℔ lb.	48 @51
Western firkins, ℔ lb.	none.
Western, tubs, ℔ lb.	40 @45

CHEESE—Has been in good demand and buoyant in price as follows:

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	16½@17½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb.	15½@16½
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb.	13½@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb.	14 @15
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb.	9 @10

Stock in Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

May 1, 1868.

PORK.

	Old.	New.	Total May 1, 1868.	Total April 1, 1868.	Total May 1, 1868.
Clear	104	39	143	291	539
Mess	8,919	41,529	50,448	37,262	72,682
Thin Mess	....	1,775	1,7.5	1,642	1,148
Prime Mess	....	12,315	12,315	7,198	7,239
Prime	315	6,079	6,394	4,787	9,433
Rumps	466	739	1,205	1,250	783
Refuse Mess	15	469	484	197	828
Do. Prime M's	....	124	124	210	89
Refuse Prime	40	146	186	433	175
Other Refuse	8	255	258	434	250
Uninspected	189	10,074	10,263	22,239	13,427
G'd total, bbls.	10,051	73,544	83,595	75,942	106,593

BEEF.

	Old.	New.	Total May 1, 1868.	Total April 1, 1868.	Total May 1, 1868.
Rep. Mess	...	9,202	9,202	7,123	658
Rep. Chic. do	...	11,706	11,706	14,420	4,124
Refuse Mess	...	1,316	1,316	889	137
Refuse Prime	...	....	....	....	11
Other Refuse	44	375	419	416	73
Tcs. Prime M	...	2,800	2,800	2,472	1,205
Country Mess	...	1,398	1,398	1,262	397
Uninspec. tcs	...	532	532	3,146	422
Uninspec. bbls.	...	3,080	3,080	3,307	1,744
Grand total, tcs. and bbls.	44	30,409	30,453	33,035	8,766

SEED—Sales to-day included 430 bags Timothy at $2 40@$2 42½, chiefly at $2 40, ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been in good request at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,530 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10⅝c.@13⅞c., and 570 boxes Havana, part at 10⅞c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at from 14⅛c.@16⅞c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—The month begins more active; sales, 341 hhds. Kentucky at 7⅛c.@15½c.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 81,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12⅜c.; 133,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@19c. ℔ lb.; 35,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11⅛c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ℔ lb.; 19,500 bushels Wheat and Corn, at 6d. by steamer and 3½d. by sail, ℔ bushel; 250 bbls. Resin, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ℔ 280 lbs.; and 300 bales Wool at ⅛d. ℔ lb. For Bristol, a vessel, with 30,000 bushels Grain, at 7½d.@8d. ℔ bushel. For London, 50,000 bushels Wheat on steamer's account. For a Continental port, direct, a vessel from Philadelphia, with 3,300 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; another for Hamburg, same quantity and rate, was reported.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Rev. JAMES O. SCRIPTURE will officiate in this Chapel on SUNDAY, both morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. Mr. WELCH, of Indiana, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Reunion exercises will take place in the Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M., which the patrons and friends of the school are invited to attend. Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach at 7½ o'clock P. M., followed by a prayer-meeting. Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AV. METHODIST CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—Rev. J. S INSKIP will preach next SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock; Rev. W. H. BOOLE in the evening at 7½ o'clock. A general prayer-meeting will be held in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Ye praying men from all the churches and denominations come in and pray. Seats free. WM. H. EVANS, Pastor.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, by Rev. CHARLES B. SING, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. F. BROWN. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Strangers removing to this neighborhood will find a pleasant Church home here. Come and join us.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT—37th Regiment Armory, Broadway and 35th-st.—The Rector, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, at 7½ P. M. Bible class for the blind at 3 P. M.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., New-York.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., precisely. Prayer-meeting every THURSDAY, at 7½ A. M. Rev. L. C. HENRIOD, Pastor, from Neufchatel, (Switzerland,) will preach on SUNDAY, 3d inst., for the last time but one.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH FOR the present will hold their public religious services at the hall (Dodworth's) corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SABBATH, 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. by Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, Pastor. The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Sabbath School will be celebrated in the evening, beginning at 7½ o'clock, with appropriate and entertaining services.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND (CONGREGATIONAL) CHURCH, West 41st-st., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Morning service at 10½, after which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. In the evening at 7½, will be continued the lecture on the *Life of Christ.*

ZION CHAPEL, 3D-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST.—Seats free.—Rev. JAS. MURRAY, Curate.—SUNDAY, services and sermon 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The Holy Eucharist second Sunday morning of every month. Baptism at every service.

MRS. C. FANNIE ALLYN WILL GIVE impromptu discourses and poems, under inspiration, before the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, on subjects given by the audience. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. JOHN Baptist, Lexington-av. corner 35th-st.. Murray Hill. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector. Hour of Service on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS changed to 4 o'clock, MORNING at 10½. Wednesdays at 10½ A. M. Fridays at 4 P. M. Pews can be procured after any of the services.

LEXINGTON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 46th-st.—Will be opened after repairs, and with a new organ, on SUNDAY. Sermon at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. SANDERSON, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING by Rev. MORRIS C. SUTPHEN. Collection for repairs at each service.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-York Bible Society will be held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st., SABBATH EVENING, May 3, at 7½ P. M. A full report of the operations of the Society will be read, and addresses delivered.

ST. STEPHENS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This congregation, having been kindly invited to worship with the congregation of Trinity Chapel, in 25th-st., until they can provide themselves with a suitable place, have gratefully accepted the offer, and will accordingly worship there until further notice.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

FREE SEATS.—THE LEXINGTON-AV. METHodist Episcopal Church (corner 52d-st.,) will be opened on SABBATH morning, May 3, as a Free Church. All favorable to free seats over the pewed system are invited to be present. *The Poor have the Gospel Preached to Them.*

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 3d inst., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector; Rev. T. K. CONRAD, Associate Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN Church, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, and by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES. B. DUNN, at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Eclectic Resurrection.*

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.: the original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by the visitors; singing by the children.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach on SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP Wainwright, West 11th-st., corner of University-place.—Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., will (D. V.) preach the 12th anniversary sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING. Divine service will commence at 7½.

TRINITY CHAPEL.—SECOND OF THE course of lectures on *Church Principles*, by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., on SUNDAY, May 3, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject: *The Christian Priesthood a Sacred Order, and not a Human Institution.*

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE, 84th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND, Rector. Free Protestant Episcopal services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. A cordial invitation extended to all.

THE ANNUAL SERMON FOR THE Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, will be delivered by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., in 5th-av. and 19th-st. Church, SUNDAY EVENING, May 3. Services at 7½ o'clock.

REV. JOHN MILES (LATE OF THE Albany Bethel,) will preach in the Seamen's Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Mr. MILES will also attend the prayer-meeting in the evening at the same place. Seats free.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ at hand and future life for the righteous at his coming. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. All are invited. Seats free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 52d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. STAMFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Lord's Day at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Bible class at 9 A. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M.

NOTICE.—ASSEMBLY ROOM, LINCOLN HALL, 33d-st., corner 8th-av.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Subject for MORNING, 10½ o'clock, *The Heart's Appeal.* EVENING, 7½ o'clock, *On preaching fully the Gospel of Christ.* Families and others invited. Seats free.

DODWORTH HALL—DR. WEEKS' DIScourses upon *Death Spiritually Considered*, at 10½ o'clock. J. B. CONKLIN, the Celebrated Medium, relates his Spiritual experience with Queen Victoria, President Lincoln and others, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock; Sunday-school at 9 o'clock.

DIVINE SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D. on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ADVENT MEETINGS—NO. 18 COOPER Institute.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Dr. J. LITCH, of Providence, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Also, at No. 138 West 24th-st., at 7½ P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Galleries free.

BISHOP SNOW, OF MOUNT ZION, WILL preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Beast and False Prophet, and Their Doom.*—Rev. xix., 20.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian congregation. Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

THE REV. J. A. DEVINE WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 3½ P. M., on SABBATH, May 3. The public are invited to attend.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer Meeting, 3¼ P. M.

REV. S. H. TYNG, JR., AND REV. T. L. CUYLER, D. D., will address the Sabbath-schools in the church corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., (Dr. Rogers',) on TUESDAY AFTERNOON next, at 3½ o'clock.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING by Prof. MCILVAINE, of Princeton, N. J.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, of Boston, Mass., will preach in this church on SUNDAY, May 3; morning service, 10½; evening, 7½.

JANE-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. H. H. BLAIR at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. G. D. MATTHEWS, Pastor elect, at 3½ P. M.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. SAVIOUR, 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington-av.—Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. S. F. DUNHAM, morning and evening.

THE LARGE CHAPEL IN LYRIC HALL, furnished with seats, pulpit and a new ORGAN, can be rented on Sunday evenings. Apply at the hall, No. 723 6th-av.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on *The Nearness of the Coming of the Lord*, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. No collection.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125TH-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, May 3, by the Pastor, Rev. PHILIP GERMOND, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

ORGANIST WANTED—A COMPETENT gentleman for plain church service. Address, with terms, R. R. S., Box No. 90 *Times* Office.

REV. DR WILLIAMS WILL PREACH on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, in the Amity Chapel, West 54th-st., near 8th-av.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGton-av., corner 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. E. L. JAMES at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' class at close of morning service. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. Quarterly Conference on MONDAY EVENING.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching SUNDAY corner of Catharine and Madison sts. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.; at corner of Water and Dover sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—Eighth anniversary in Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., THURSDAY, May 7, at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Addresses by Rev. J. F. ELDER, of Orange, N. J., and Rev. G. C. LORIMER, of Albany, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN A. VAN SAUN and ALBERT VAN SAUN, individually and as copartners under the firm name of J. A. Van Saun & Son, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that an adjourned meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. MAY 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES K. FLEMING, of Scarsdale, Westchester County, and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. MAY 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC C. NOE of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. MAY 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN S. PEURICE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. MAY 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM HERRICK, JAMES K. HERRICK and CHARLES K. HERRICK, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petitions; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. MAY 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC N. HALLADAY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. MAY 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON WEINTHAL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. MAY 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GARDINER L. MORRISON and WILLIAM B. KNOWER of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868, at .. o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. MAY 2, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT C. DAVIDGE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Robert C. Davidge, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1868. my2-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL W. BAILEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Daniel W. Bailey, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1868. my2-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN BOUTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edwin Bouton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the first day of May, 1868. my2-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALKER P. JONES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of Walker P. Jones: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by Walker P. Jones, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims, provable under said act, and that the 29th day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of the District Court.
FRANCIS C. NYE, Attorney for Bankrupt, No. 229 Broadway, New-York. my2-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEO ZIMMERMAN, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Leo Zimmerman, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City, April 30, 1868.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
my2-1aw3wSa* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY J. QUINAN, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry J. Quinan, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City, April 30, 1868.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
my2-1aw3wSa* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HARRY CONRAD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Harry Conrad, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
Dated at the City of New-York, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868. JAMES MORGAN HART, Assignee,
my2-1aw3wS* No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH L. SMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph L. Smith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of May, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1868.
ap25-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. NORTHAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William L. Northam, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 24th day April, 1868.
ap25-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY MARTIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Martin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of April, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap18-1aw3wSa

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD Y. PADDOCK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Archibald Y. Paddock, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 16th day of April, 1868.
ap18-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY C. BOLTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry C. Bolton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 17th day of April, 1868.
ap18-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELLIS JOSEPH, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Ellis Joseph, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1868.
my2-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD N. WYANT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Leonard N. Wyant, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1868.
my2-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. HAWKS, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William E. Hawks, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated, New-York, on the 29th day of April, 1868.
my2-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW A. BROWN, HORATIO S. BROWN and WILLIAM I. BROWN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Andrew A. Brown, Horatio S. Brown and William I. Brown, in said District, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my2-1aw3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD DAVIDSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Leopold Davidson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1868.
my2-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHAS. S. LITTLE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles S. Little, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868.
WALTER COOPER, Assignee,
ap18-1aw3wSa* No. 54 William-st., New-York City

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN LIVINGSTON WOOLSEY, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Livingston Woolsey, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at the City of New-York, 17th day of April, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee,
ap18-1aw3wSa* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. PAINE, a bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Paine, of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New-York, doing business in the City of New-York, and County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868.
ap18-1aw3wSa* THOS. M. WYATT, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL H. EVERETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel H. Everett, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap18-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVI CHAPMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Levi Chapman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged banbrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868. LUCIUS H. FINCH, Assignee,
my2-1aw3wSa* No. 129 Broad-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. HAYWARD, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William A. Hayward, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of April, 1868. JAMES DAVIS, Assignee,
my2-1aw3wSa* No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 14.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY KLAUBER, LOUIS ZEIMER and EDWARD BAUMAN, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry Klauber, Louis Zeimer and Edward Bauman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who were, to wit, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of themselves.
Dated at New-York City, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868. DAVID KLEIN, Assignee.
ap25-1aw3wSa* No. 47 Walker-st.

NO. 996.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. GOSSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James H. Gosson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868. ERASTUS F. BROWN, Assignee,
my2-1aw3wSa* No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OLIVER WETMORE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Oliver Wetmore, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1868.
ap25-1aw3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. LEE and JOHN F. LEE, Jr., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John F. Lee and John F. Lee, Jr., in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1868.
ap25-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NICHOLS K. OATLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Nichols K. Oatley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1868.
ap25-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES OWENS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James Owens, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1868.
ap25-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NICHOLAS T. ROMAINE, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
Dated New-York, 23d day of April, 1868.
ap25-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GARDINER SHERMAN, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
Dated New-York, 23d day of April, 1868.
ap25-1aw3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of YOUNG B. CHOLES, a bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of May, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
Dated, New York, 23d day of April, 1868.
ap25-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN SPARKS, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt: and further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said act, will be had before S. S. Morris, Register, at his office, No. 194 Broad-st., Newark, on Thursday, the 7th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. RALPH H. SHREVE, Clerk.
ap18-1aw3wSa

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH HAUGHTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Joseph Haughton, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.
MAY 1, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES ABRAHAM, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Moses Abraham, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 16th day of April, 1868.
JAMES DAVIS, Assignee,
ap18-1aw3wSa* No. 34 Pine st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMSON GOLDSMITH, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samson Goldsmith, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, and who was on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
ap18-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES IRVING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register,—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Irving, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap18-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER V. Z. LANE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee Peter V. Z. Lane, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1868.
ap18-1aw3wSa* ERASTUS F. BROWN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN B. BROWN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John B. Brown, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the said District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 9th day of April, A. D., 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK,
ap25-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BRADLEY, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Bradley, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district: who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap25-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern district of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. BERRYMAN, bankrupt.—No. 945.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Berryman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York the 24th day of April, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap25-1aw3wS* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FERNANDO C. GLEASON, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, at the City of New-York, the 21st day of April, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Fernando C. Gleason, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap25-1aw3wS* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,316.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BURNET, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Burnet, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap25-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS.—USE THE PATENT COMposition for printers' INKING ROLLERS, made by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York. It is superior to anything in use.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING—GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO H. L. BATEMAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOVE'S SACRIFICE. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, J. B. Polk, B. T. Ringgold, J. H. Stoddart, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
SOR TERESA. Leading character by Mme. Ristori.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting, and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
IRELAND AS IT WAS and IRISH LION.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—RORY O'MORE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
PARIS AND HELEN and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JACK SHEPPARD.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
Broadway and 34th-st.
AFTERNOON and EVENING—EXHIBITIONS OF EQUESTRIANISM, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
HUMORISTS AND VOCALISTS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
READING BY MRS. FANNY KEMBLE—"Comus," "Ruth" and "Marmion."

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND PICTURES CUT IN PAPER.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

At the opening of the Court yesterday, Mr. EVARTS resumed his argument in behalf of the President, and spoke for three hours. He was followed by Mr. STANBERY, who commenced the closing argument for the defence, but, after speaking some time, his strength failed, and the Senate adjourned. He will finish his remarks to-day.

CONGRESS.

No legislative business was transacted by the Senate yesterday, the arguments in the impeachment case occupying the entire day.

In the House, at the afternoon session, a lengthy acrimonious debate sprang up on Mr. BROOKS' resolution calling the Impeachment Managers to account for signing the "Alta Vela" letter, which has provoked so much discussion on the trial. Messrs. LOGAN, BUTLER and GARFIELD explained the manner in which their signatures to the letter were obtained. Mr. LOGAN used unparliamentary language, and was called to order three times. Messrs. BUTLER and BROOKS indulged in some characteristic personalities, after which the resolution was laid on the table, and the House adjourned.

EUROPE.

The debate in the House of Commons on the Irish Church Thursday night, resulted in the defeat of the Ministry by a majority of 65. It is the general impression that DISRAELI will dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country.

Admiral FARRAGUT has arrived in the Tagus with his fleet.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday morning Mr. STANFORD moved a reconsideration of the adverse vote on the Canal Management bill, which motion was lost. Mr. STANFORD then stated that he was unable to account for the concerted action of the Senators to defeat the bill, unless it was to be attributed to the presence of a lobby of contractors, who occupied the Library Room when the vote was taken. Mr. FOLGER regarded the insinuation as personal, and denied having been influenced by the lobby. Mr. STANFORD said he did not intend his remarks as at all personal. Mr. O'CONNELL demanded, in view of the charges made, that a committee of investigation should be appointed. Mr. PARKER concurred, and moved to lay the report relative to the bill on the table until the investigation was made. This was carried, but objection was made to the appointment of a committee, and that part of the motion went over for future consideration. Mr. STANFORD said he made no charges, but simply expressed his belief in the matter.

The Assembly refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Supply bill, and a Committee of Conference was appointed. The Committee reported back the State Charity bill, with amendments, and on motion it was laid aside for the present.

GENERAL.

Gen. MEADE has refused to obey a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge BUSTEED in Alabama. The writ was issued in favor of Mr. R. RANDOLPH, who is under arrest for an assault upon a negro, and who has been ordered for trial before a military commission. Gen. MEADE refuses to release the prisoner, and directs that the trial be proceeded with.

Three Baltimore Aldermen were yesterday expelled from the City Council on the report of an investigating committee, which charges them with corruption in connection with the issue of Western Maryland Railroad bonds.

President JOHNSON has pardoned JOHN V. KENDALL, of Maryland, who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fined $4,800, for carrying on an illicit distillery. KENDALL has been released from imprisonment.

The town of East Berkshire, Vt., was visited by a disastrous conflagration on Wednesday night. The fire originated in SHERWOOD's hotel, and spreading right and left destroyed the greater portion of the business houses of the town.

Minister BURLINGAME and the Chinese Embassy sailed from San Francisco for New-York yesterday in the steamship *Colorado*. A large number of people witnessed the departure, and salutes were fired from the forts in the harbor.

Eleven persons were killed and three others wounded at Buffalo by the explosion of the boiler of the propeller *Gov. Cushman*. The propeller was just moving out of the harbor at the time of the accident. There were 20,000 bushels of wheat in the vessel's hold, which, together with the vessel, is a total loss. The *Cushman* was owned in Cleveland and was valued at $35,000.

The Cole-Hiscock murder trial was continued at Albany yesterday. Several medical gentlemen testified, in behalf of the prosecution, that the accused was not insane. The summing up of the case was commenced at the afternoon session of the Court.

Six American citizens were recently arrested at Monterey, Mexico, locked up in the Calaboose, and ordered to perform the most disgusting duties. On refusing to comply with the order they were flogged by one of the felons in the Calaboose, and subsequently arraigned before the Alcalde, who fined them heavily. The offence of these citizens is not stated. The subject forms a matter of complaint in a letter written by our Consul at Monterey to Secretary SEWARD.

A young man named ISAAC MACE, of Clifty, Ind., while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, shot and severely wounded his brother WYATT MACE. The young man then attacked his uncle and aunt, injuring them considerably before he could be secured.

S. B. FAIRMAN, who was injured at the late accident on the Erie Railroad at Port Jervis, died of his injuries at that place yesterday. Mr. FAIRMAN was connected with the Elmira *Advertiser*.

The examination in the contempt case of the Erie Railroad Directors was continued yesterday before Judge BARNARD. Mr. BELDEN was examined at length in regard to his motive for commencing the suit against VANDERBILT and others, and also upon the sources of information on which he based the complaint in that suit. The examination closed with the testimony of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, and will be resumed this morning.

A motion was made yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas to dissolve an injunction granted on Saturday last by Judge DALY in the matter of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redemption, situated in Fourteenth-street. It appears that certain officers and members have a dispute as to the legality of an election of Wardens and Vestrymen which took place about two weeks ago. The decision of the Court was reserved.

In the suit of CHARLES FINCKE *vs.* MERRITT G. READE and CHARLES CHASE, brokers, in the Supreme Court, Kings County, in which the plaintiff claims $26,000, alleged to have been lost by the negligence the defendants, Judge GILBERT yesterday directed the jury to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

Dr. WILLARD PARKER lectured last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, before the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the use of stimulants in connection with the laws of health. The hall was crowded and the lecture highly instructive.

The Commissioners of estimate on the proposed extension of the Kings County Court-house have made awards amounting to $392,912 for property to be taken for the improvement. Those interested claim that it is an under-estimate.

SAMUEL R. VAN CAMPEN was arrested yesterday, and held for examination by Commissioner OSBORN, upon charges of embezzling various sums of money from two National Banks in this State while he was President of those institutions.

The American Jockey Club opened their subscription book yesterday, 1st of May, at their rooms, No. 920 Broadway. A more than usually brilliant season is confidently looked for.

The Police of Jersey City made 109 arrests for offences during the month of April.

Cotton was less active yesterday, at essentially unchanged prices. Flour was quiet and drooping. Wheat was less active, yet not quotably altered in price. Corn was in better request at decidedly firmer prices. Oats were depressed and cheaper. Pork was heavy and lower. Lard active at improved prices. Other provisions unchanged. Groceries steady. Freights comparatively quiet.

In the line of family marketing, more liberal supplies have been reported of the leading articles, on a comparatively quiet and yielding market. Eggs were plenty at 24c.@26c. a dozen; prime new Butter was in fair supply at 55c.@60c.; good do., 50c.@55c., ℔ lb. Shad ranged from 25c.@60c. each.

The Negro Suffrage Question.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* expresses the hope that "the TIMES will not lend its influence to those who seek either to deprive the negroes of the South of the ballot altogether, or to make its use dependent upon tests of education or property." We certainly would not treat negroes differently from white men, under the same conditions. Both are men: both as men have rights,—a *status* as citizens and a claim to that degree and form of self-government for which provision is made in our institutions. And we know no possible ground, in political ethics or in the Constitution and law of the country, for making color a line of distinction between citizens—those of one color being admitted to the enjoyment and exercise of political or civil rights from which those of another color, all other circumstances being equal, are excluded. We never have accepted, or supported or countenanced the doctrine that this is exclusively "a white man's Government." As President JOHNSON said in one of his speeches to the negroes of Washington, "it is *your* Government, as much as anybody's."

But the ballot is a political *power*—the highest form in which political power can be exercised; and its exercise involves a corresponding responsibility. There has never been a time when the idea of voting was separated from the idea of being qualified to vote. Some qualifications always have been deemed essential. Intelligence, knowledge of the questions involved, some sort of acquaintance with the duty and responsibility which go with the ballot, has always been held to be indispensable. Now from the very nature of the case it is impossible that the great mass of the Southern negroes should have any sort of qualification. They know absolutely nothing of the subjects which their votes are to help decide. They do not, in voting, exercise their own judgment, act upon their own opinions or exert their own free and independent will. There is no pretence that they do anything of the sort. They vote in direct, implicit obedience to the will of others, and we cannot regard such a vote as safe, as just to the people who are to be affected by it, or as in harmony with the principles and interests of republican government. It is not because they are black, but because they are ignorant,—necessarily, inevitably and densely ignorant,—that we doubt the wisdom and the justice of putting the supreme power of the ballot at once into their hands.

We think Congress and the country generally hold the same opinion with ourselves on this point. A majority of the Republicans in Congress more than once decided not to enact universal, unqualified suffrage for the negroes; and a very large majority of the people throughout the North were opposed to such an enactment on its merits. But they yielded finally to what was deemed a political necessity. They gave universal suffrage to the blacks, not because they were qualified to use it wisely, in general, but because they *would* use it in accordance with the loyal sentiment of the country in the reconstruction of the Southern States,—and this was believed to be the one thing needful above all others, at this particular juncture. And political power has been put into their hands to meet a special emergency rather than permanently to control the legislation of the country.

This matter of Reconstruction is in its nature temporary. Its object is to get the Southern States reorganized and back into Union. When that is done the people of the States resume the right of self-government. They can then amend their constitutions, reform their laws, prescribe new qualifications of suffrage if they see fit, and in all respects become masters of their own affairs. And we cannot help hoping that all parties, all classes, and both races will sooner or later come to the conclusion that *impartial* suffrage—suffrage which shall exact qualifications for its exercise, by both blacks and whites, will constitute the safest and the wisest basis for a Republican government.

End of the Glenn Investigation.

"If there be corruption in and about the Legislature, which *possibly there is*"—say the Glenn Investigation Committee—"the operations of those engaged in illegitimate practices are so adroit and guarded that we have found it impossible to discover them." Charming innocence! Supreme simplicity! "If there be" knavery, "which possibly there is," the Committee can't find it. And they assure the Assembly that they have searched diligently, with a due regard for "the good name and fame of honorable and distinguished men." Whereupon the Albany *Evening Journal* proclaims the honor and integrity of the Legislature vindicated, and reads a stern lecture to the vile creatures who would cast a slur upon its fair fame.

Mr. GLENN's weakness helps to sustain the conclusions of the Committee. He made charges and shrank from the proof. The noise and excitement, the abuse and the threats, which his accusations provoked, frightened a man unaccustomed to the turmoil and intrigues of a legislature, and he broke down. What in a strong man's hands would have been formidable, in his became ridiculous. And on the trifling aspects of his display, the Committee base their certificate as to the purity of the legislature. It may be fallible, as all things human are, but the Committee trace no sign of corruption. Such is the end of the Glenn investigation.

But the Committee labor under an error if they suppose that the puerile conduct of Mr. GLENN exonerates the Assembly from all suspicion of corruption. The public know that it does exist; and if the Committee failed to discover it, the fact is attributable to the care which the legislature has employed to render detection all but impossible. The law in existence on the subject was doubtless framed to shield corrupt practices. That is its effect, at any rate; and there will be no confidence in the honesty of any investigation instituted by the legislature until this law be repealed. Let it be made safe for persons in possession of positive knowledge to testify, and any future committee that may be appointed will experience no lack of testimony. Till this be done, any show of inquiry is simply farcical.

Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions.

There has been no flinching in the ranks of the English Liberals in the matter of the Irish Church. Mr. GLADSTONE's first resolution, affirming that, in the opinion of the House, "the Irish Church should cease to exist as an establishment, due regard being had, however, to personal interests and the rights of property," has been carried by a majority of sixty-five—an even larger majority than that by which the motion to go into committee was carried. Lord ELCHO, who was one of the original inhabitants of the "cave of Adullam," spoke on the side of the Ministry, and against the party to which he nominally belongs, but it is clear that he carried no following with him, and that the Liberal Party in Parliament once more united under Mr. GLADSTONE's leadership, is not going to prove false to its principles at so critical a time.

Mr. DISRAELI, on the announcement of the result of the division, moved the adjournment of the House until Monday, in order to give the Ministry time for consideration as to the course to be adopted. On the following morning he left for Osborne—in all probability to place his resignation in the hands of the Queen. We recently pointed out the reasons which render it unlikely that Mr. DISRAELI will attempt to resist or evade the action of the House of Commons by bringing the power of the House of Lords or the influence of the Crown to bear on the matter. The position taken by himself and his colleagues makes it impossible for them to accept the decision of the House and continue to hold office It is almost certain, therefore, that he will resign, either immediately, or as soon as the more urgent public business of the House has been carried through, and that Mr. GLADSTONE will be called to the head of affairs. If the majority for Mr. GLADSTONE's resolution had been less than that by which his original motion was carried, Mr. DISRAELI might have justified his retention of office on the ground that the tide of Liberal feeling was already receding, but the vote of Thursday night leaves no loophole of the kind.

Immigration to the South.

We observe in many of the Southern papers a very curious anomaly. They publish editorials of an inflammatory character on the impeachment question, the most disreputable assaults on loyal men at the South, openly indorse the Kuklux Klan, and *invite Northern immigration.* We do not think their appeals likely to be very successful. No doubt the substantial portion of the community South desire to unite moneyed and industrial immigration, but unfortunately for that section there is a class of men there, mostly young and irresponsible, who generally manage to speak for and overawe the entire population. They are the bane of the South. They dragooned her into the rebellion, and they are now deliberately depriving her of the last and only hope of recuperation from the effects of her folly.

The country offers material inducements for immigration, such as perhaps no country ever before did. A fertile soil, cheap land, and plenty of it, a delicious climate, the best natural system of water communication in the world, mines of mineral treasure and mountains of ore—her physical attractions are unparalleled. The conditions of civilization, moreover, are all at hand. The settler has not to abandon the comforts of the world and isolate himself for life from his fellows. A ready market is at hand; communication is open with all parts of the land. The main trunks of her railways are at least surveyed, built, and in partial operation; her forests are cut away and the malaria of new countries dispelled; churches and schools are built; the framework and machinery of civil government is provided. In short, the South offers to the settlers the advantages of a new country without the drawbacks. Considering all these things, the question is asked, why is it that we have a surfeit of capital that will not cross Mason and Dixon's line? Why is it that immigration and investment force their way through the passes of the Rocky Mountains rather than enter the inviting fields of the South? There can be no prejudice or political feeling in this thing. It is a matter of business. The answer is simple. It is not pleasant—the probabilities are that it is not safe—for Northern men to go into the Southern States to live. If they do not practice it themselves, the majority of the people South encourage, a system of proscription which is revolting to men and women who go among them to live as neighbors and friends.

It is not from timidity or fear that Northern men refuse to go South to live. The bulk of them have faced Confederate steel and heard unmoved the roar of Confederate artillery. But they are unwilling to live in a land where they must suffer implied insult, if nothing more, from morning till night. They are not willing to expose a wife and children to the chances of Southern civilization. Most young men of ordinary means and manly impulses would rather take a woman to the frontiers than to a Southern plantation or a Southern village. More than this. Northern young men are unwilling to expose themselves daily to a street fight or tavern brawl. Such encounters in their eyes and under our civilization are disgraceful, and it is folly to go in the way of them. Of course there are many places where this would not occur. But until there is some earnest demonstration on the part of the whole South against such atrocities, they must in the common nature of things be received as indications of the condition of the country. When this fact is understood and appreciated at the South a different course of events will follow.

If Southern editors above all others would realize the force of what we have said, we are quite sure that they would do their country more service than they seem to be doing it at present.

MINOR TOPICS.

We are delighted to see that the *Tribune* follows up Mr. EVARTS in his defence of the President, and refutes his arguments as fast as he makes them. We do not know that there would be any risk of acquittal even if this were not done; but too much caution in such a case is better than too little.

No doubt there are plenty of politicians in the Republican Party who are still opposed to the nomination of Gen. GRANT. Mr. HALSTEAD, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writes from Washington that some of the leading Radicals contemplate and urge the dropping of GRANT at the Chicago Convention, and the substitution of BEN WADE as the candidate. Their line of argument is thus given:

"GRANT has been virtually nominated for some months. It is plain that his apparent candidacy has not been productive of the slightest popular enthusiasm. He has not added a particle of strength to the Republican party in any quarter. On the contrary, the surface indications have not been good for some weeks. The Connecticut and Chicago elections are not encouraging. The thing to do is to make a timely change in our leadership. BENJAMIN F. WADE is the only man who can be that candidate. Let us seize the opportunity and save the party."

We feel perfectly certain that those who are managing this scheme were always opposed to the nomination of GRANT, and only appeared to acquiesce in it for a time, because of the hopelessness of any opposition. They mistake the situation now if they fancy their hopes to be anything better than desperate.

New-York may learn something from Baltimore. Three members of the Baltimore City Council were expelled yesterday for corruption, in connection with the issuing of bonds to a railroad. This is glory enough for Baltimore for one day.

We have again to thank the Republican Senate of this State. It yesterday sustained the Governor's veto of the Sheriff's Fee Bill. It also voted down motions to take from the table the veto of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railroad bill, and the veto of the Whitehall & Plattsburg Railroad bill. In thus putting checks upon extravagance, and saving us from being crushed by taxation and outraged by greedy corporations, it merits the gratitude of every citizen. We repeat what we said the other day, that it is fortunate for the people of the State that the Senate is under Republican control.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that, after thorough investigation, it is believed that the Nicolson pavement is by far the best, and that extensive preparations are making to lay it down in the principal streets of that city during the coming Summer. Its durability depends largely on the manner of laying it down. In New-York we are busy preventing its being laid down. Even in the streets up-town, occupied mainly by residences, where few heavy carts are used, and the streets are mainly required for light carriages, and where quiet and freedom from noise ought to count for something, the courts are invoked to prevent its being laid down. Whatever costs anything, tax-payers, as a general thing, are opposed to. At this rate it will be a good many years before New-York becomes a very comfortable city to live in.

Gen. MEADE refused yesterday to recognize a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge BUSTEED, of the United States District Court of Alabama. The prisoner on whose behalf the writ was issued is held for trial by Military Commission on account of an affray with a negro. The same principle is involved in this case as in the McArdle case; but on the questions involved in the latter case, the Supreme Court rendered no decision, because of the menaces of Congress. Gen. MEADE will undoubtedly, therefore, be sustained in his action by Gen. GRANT.

Dr. MCCOSH, the Scottish metaphysician and divine, who has just been elected President of Princeton College, New-Jersey, is one of the most accomplished modern scholars in his special department of mental and moral philosophy. He is the author of a number of masterly works, some of which have become text books, and all of which exhibit in perfection those high qualities for which the Scottish metaphysicians and theologians have been distinguished for a century past. Dr. MCCOSH will give great strength to the already eminent Faculty of Princeton. He comes to this country from Belfast, (Ireland,) where he has held a Professorship for some years.

The Springfield *Republican*, which has a responsible editor, says: "It is well known that both Ex-Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, and Gov. FENTON, of New-York, are willing to *sell out their chances* at Chicago for seats in the Cabinet; and their 'men of business' are at Washington trying to negotiate that delicate exchange." As the facts in this matter are "well known" to the *Republican*, will the editor be kind enough to publish them for the information of the people of New-York and Pennsylvania?

As the time of Mr. WADE's entrance upon the Presidency approaches, a great many of the Radical Republican journals are growing more intense in their expressions of antagonism to him. The Chicago *Tribune* says: "Few persons, we imagine, would seriously propose to elect Mr. WADE as President. He has neither the culture, the temper, the education nor the judgment requisite for the position. No profane attestations will convince any one that he is in any way fitted for it." The Detroit *Post* says that Mr. WADE is unfitted for the position of Vice-President by his lack of natural sagacity and caution. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "There are a dozen Senators to whom the elevation of BEN WADE to the Presidency will not be pleasing. Several of them, we suspect, would rather see JOHNSON than WADE in possession of the White House." We might give hundreds of quotations of this kind from Republican papers. The strongest opposition to him comes from the Republican Party in the West.

Our readers are aware that an important Convention of the National Manufacturers' Association will be held at Cleveland on the 27th inst. It is now assured that delegations will be present from nearly all parts of the United States, and that all the manufacturing interests of the country will be represented. The Manufacturers' Association of Detroit held a meeting the other night, at which they adopted a resolution that, in view of the signal success which has crowned the efforts put forth at the National Manufacturers' Convention, held at Cleveland in December last, whereby over $60,000,000 of taxes have been lifted from the manufacturing industry of the country, it is befitting that the manufacturers of the United States should sustain a national organization, with a view to secure from time to time such legislation as their respective interests and the interests of the whole country shall demand.

It is possible that something more may yet come of the State Senate investigation into legislative corruption than came from Mr. GLENN's charges in the Assembly. The Committee on the subject have asked authority to continue the investigation; and one of the members said that there was proof of the attempted use of money to influence legislation.

It seems that a good many negroes in the South have voted the Conservative ticket at the late elections. They become accordingly the subjects of unbounded eulogy at the hands of the Conservative Press. So far as they are concerned, these journals see no sort of danger to the liberties of the country from negro suffrage. They protest, with renewed emphasis, that they have no prejudices against the colored people; all they ask at their hands is that they shall vote on the right side. This certainly is an encouraging symptom. It will undoubtedly happen in course of time that the colored vote will be divided,—as the white vote always has been; and then very much of the prejudice against colored voting will disappear. The feeling that exists on the subject now at the South is due quite as much to party causes as to prejudices of race.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

We remind our readers that the benefit to Mr. BATEMAN takes place to-night. There will also be a *matinée*, which terminates what may be called the regular season. The entertainments in the evening are solely complimentary to Mr. BATEMAN. At the *matinée* "La Belle Hélène" will be performed. In the evening, a selection from the same opera and a selection also from "La Grande Duchesse." In addition to this unusual attraction Mr. BATEMAN will himself perform. It is many years since he has appeared on the stage, but his performance of *Haversack*, in the "Old Guard," will be remembered by play-goers, and is certainly an additional and an interesting feature to a very attractive programme.

THE GREAT FESTIVAL.

The Festival which is to take place in this City, beginning on the 18th inst., will undoubtedly be the grandest affair ever undertaken in this City. It comprises every kind of large music—from oratorio to symphony. The artists are the best that can be obtained in this country. We shall shortly refer to the programme, which contains many works of interest. For the moment it will suffice that the sale of tickets commences to-day. The price is unusually low—five dollars for the entire series of seven grand performances.

NEW-YORK.

Last Evening's Legislative Session—The Excise Bill—Report Relative to Corruption—The Governor's Vetoes Sustained.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, May 1.

The session of the House this P. M. did not amount to much. In the Senate there was an unusual excitement. It opened with a motion from Senator CREAMER to discharge the Committee of Internal Affairs from the further consideration of the Excise bill, and refer to Committee of the Whole. This was lost—yeas 15, nays 15—so excise was killed again for the fourth or fifth time. The Judiciary Committee finally concluded to report the Convention bill for the consideration of the Senate, but the Senate refused to take it into special consideration.

Mr. HALL from the Committee on Corruption of the Senate reported that they could not conclude their labors this session but wanted leave to fish during the recess. In the course of the debate it transpired that the Committee had really found a man who commenced to swear that money had been expended, but the witness could not tell how much without consulting his memorandum. He went away to do that and could not since be found. The Committee also complained that a number of witnesses they were particularly anxious to see were not to be found. The Senate gave the Committee permission to sit during the recess.

The motion to take from the table the veto of the Governor on the Sheriff's bill was carried, but the bill failed, yeas 19, nays 11—not two-thirds in the affirmative. A motion to reconsider, strange as it may appear, was entertained and laid on the table.

The veto of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railroad was then called up, and the bill failed—yeas 12, nays 15.

The general orders were then made the special order immediately after the reading of bills to-morrow morning, and after that the Tax Commissioners' bill and the Croton Aqueduct bill were made the special order for to-morrow afternoon.

At 4:15 o'clock a motion to go into Executive Session at 12 o'clock, at 4 o'clock, at 5 o'clock, and, finally, at any other time, were successively voted down.

The Committee on Municipal Affairs of the Senate had a meeting this afternoon, on the City tax levy, and heard Messrs. HINNEY and DALEY, for the Citizens' Association, against many of the items, and Messrs. BLISS, ANDREWS and CHRISTIE in favor of a few. The Committee continues its hearing this evening. The bill will be awfully curtailed when it is reported. LEO.

Legislative Proceedings—Slow Work in the Senate—The Report of the Corruption Committee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, May 1, 1868.

It is the State moving day, but the Legislature don't move on—not much. The House to-day did very little, except pass a few bills, and the Senate only wasted a couple of hours in fillibustering over the Canal bill, and the bill to submit the new Constitution to the people at the present election. Motions, countermotions, yeas and nays on almost all conceivable points of order, "followed fast and followed faster," until it was difficult to tell what was last or what would be next.

The House is running under easy sail, and will go home at any time when the Senate says aye. The Senate is a deliberative body, but it would like to say aye this afternoon if it could, or if somebody had not years ago held all hereafter Senators in check by calling to his constituents when he thought the rights of Strangtown were to be invaded, to "look to the Senate." Ever since that memorable epoch all Senators have felt it incumbent upon themselves to be looked to, and to dictate or determine the final action of the lower body, so that I begin to have my doubts if the high carnival which we call a Legislature will come to an end as early as to-morrow.

You will have seen by this time the report of Mr. ALLIS on the corruption of the Legislature. There may have been greater farces enacted in the way of investigations and reports of investigations, but if so they never happened to come under my observation. If it was not likely to prove a tragedy, it would now be called a farce, and one in which Mr. ALLIS has not heretofore been thought capable of taking the leading character. But the capacity he has exhibited in this Legislature, and on this Committee, shows him to be fitted for almost any *rôle* except that which CÆSAR demanded his wife should be cast for. Being "above suspicion" is evidently out of his line. LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Friday, May 1.

MORE CORRUPTION CHARGES.

Mr. STANFORD moved a reconsideration of the adverse vote had last night on the Canal Management bill, and to lay the motion on the table. Lost by a vote of 14 to 14.

Mr. STANFORD said he could not understand this concert of action to defeat this bill, unless it was to be attributed to the influence of a lobby of contractors who were present in the Library Room of the Senate when the bill was under consideration yesterday.

Mr. FOLGER indignantly denied that he was thus influenced, and asked whether the Senator had any reference to him.

Mr. STANFORD replied that he did not know, nor believe, that the Senator was moved by any such influence.

Mr. O'DONNELL said, in view of the charge made by the Senator from the Fifteenth District, he would feel compelled to ask for a committee of investigation.

Mr. STANFORD said he made no charge. He only expressed an opinion, basing that opinion on what he saw.

Mr. PARKER said that possibly the Senator did not know the effect of his own words, but, in his judgment, he did make charges and imputations and he should move to lay the report and bill on the table until an investigation can be had.

Mr. STANFORD—I made no charges. I simply said I could not account for the concerted action of the Senate to defeat this bill except by the presence of a lobby of contractors. I do not say that lobby had any influence on the vote. I only said that it was present, and that I could not account to myself for the vote except by that fact.

Mr. PARKER insisted that the charges were made, and ought to be investigated. He, therefore, moved to lay the report on the table. Carried.

He then asked unanimous consent to move for a committee of investigation.

Mr. NORTON objected.

A number of bills of an unimportant nature were passed.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Mr. FOLGER stated that the Judiciary Committee, or a majority thereof, were unable to agree upon a report on the bill for the submission of the new Constitution to the people, and he therefore moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole.

By dilatory motions to postpone, to refer to a select committee, &c., the time was consumed until two o'clock arrived, when the Senate took a recess until 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. FOLGER reported for the consideration of the Senate a bill providing for submitting the new Constitution to the people. He stated that the Committee could not agree, and he, therefore, moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CREAMER objected.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Mr. CREAMER moved that the Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties be discharged from further consideration of the bill granting liquor licenses in the Metropolitan District from $30 to $250, and that the same be advanced to the Committee of the Whole.

A motion to lay this motion on the table prevailed—14 to 14, the President voting in the affirmative.

Mr. HALE, of the Select Committee appointed to investigate and report whether any corrupt means were used to influence legislation in connection with the Erie Railroad bill, reported that the Committee had been unable to complete the investigation—that certain parties, who it is supposed would prove important witnesses, could not thus far be got before the Committee, they either being out of the State or secreted. The Committee ask authority to continue the investigation during the recess of the Legislature.

Mr. GENET inquired whether the Committee had become possessed of any information leading to the belief that any Senator had taken money for his action here.

Mr. HALE said the resolution creating the Committee of Investigation contemplated the tender of money as well as the taking of money. There is proof, he would not say how satisfactory, of attempted use of money with the design of influencing legislation. He would say further that one witness testified to the use of very large sums of money, for "legitimate purposes," the witness claimed, but the witness was unable at the time to give details without referring to certain data which, he said, was at his house, and the Committee has been unable to secure the attendance of that witness since that time.

The motion authorizing the continuation of the investigation was then adopted.

Mr. MURPHY called up the Governor's veto of the Sheriff's Fee bill, when the veto was sustained. For the bill, 19 yeas; against the bill; 11 nays—not two-thirds.

Mr. MURPHY moved a reconsideration of the vote, and to lay that motion on the table. Carried—22 against 9.

Motions to take from the table the veto of the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad bill, and the veto of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railroad bill, were then voted down—11 to 20.

Mr. MORGAN moved to hold an Executive session at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Lost.

The Tax Commissioners bill and Croton Aqueduct Commissioners bill were made the special order for 4:15 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Adjourned to Saturday morning.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker announced the Supply bill from the Senate, with numerous amendments. The House refused to concur in them, and Messrs. J. L. FLAGG, FURMAN, JACOBS, BENTLY and SELKREG were appointed a Committee of Conference.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide means to pay the interest on the canal debt.

To incorporate the Interior Lake, River and Railroad Company.

Mr. J. L. FLAGG reported back the State Charity bill, with amendments, and on his motion it was laid aside until it could be properly engrossed.

To compel the Grand-street and Newtown Railroad Company to convey passengers without change of cars.

To prevent burials near the reservoirs and ponds used for the supply of the City of Brooklyn with water.

To incorporate the East River Savings Bank of New-York.

To improve and extend Atlantic-avenue in the town of New-Lotts.

To amend the act relative to the proof of wills.

To incorprate the United States Contracting Company.

To incorporate the West Side Savings Bank of New-York.

The House then took a recess until 3:30 o'clock.

THE COLE-HISCOCK MURDER.

Rebutting Testimony Relative to the Insanity of the Accused—Summing up the Case.

ALBANY, Friday, May 1.

The trial of Gen. COLE, for the murder of L. HARRIS HISCOCK, was resumed to-day.

The entire morning was occupied in examining medical witnesses.

Dr. Mosher, of Albany, and Dr. Swinburne, Health Officer of New-York, testified, in reply to Mr. Tremaine's statement of the prisoner's physical and mental condition during and since the war, that he was not insane.

Dr. Thomas Hun, of Albany, also so testified. The prosecution here rested.

The defence then recalled Dr. Manley to prove that the defendant was kind to prisoners of war.

Mr. Tremain objected, as it was not rebutting.

The testimony was then admitted.

The witness testified that the defendant's treatment of prisoners was always kind.

Dr. Palmer testified to the same effect. The defendant had nothing to do with throwing a prisoner overboard; he was not a boastful character.

The defence here rested.

The Court then took a recess until 3:30 o'clock.

The counsel will commence summing up this afternoon.

Mr. Parker will open for the defence, followed by Mr. Sedgwick for the people. Mr. Brady will follow, and Mr. Tremain will close.

The Erie Railroad Slaughter—Death of Another Victim.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, Friday, May 1.

S. B. FAIRMAN, of the Elmira *Advertiser*, who was injured at the late railway disaster at Carr's Rock, died this morning at the Delaware House. His remains will be taken home to-morrow.

TELEGRAMS.

Great Debate in the House of Commons on the Irish Church.

The Ministry Sustain Another Severe Defeat.

Probable Dissolution of Parliament and Appeal to the Country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Debate in the House of Commons on the Irish Church—Division and Defeat of the Ministry.

LONDON, Friday, May 1.

In the debate on the Irish Church in the House of Commons last night, Mr. WALPOLE, in the course of his remarks in opposition to Mr. GLADSTONE's resolves, said these attacks on a Clergy, such as that of the Irish Church, who were noted for the purity of their doctrine and for their elevated learning and Christian zeal, was sure to lead to the most disastrous results.

Lord ELCHO said that the introduction of these resolves at the present time was unnecessary and unfortunate. The Roman Catholics of Ireland would never be satisfied with anything short of supremacy in ecclesiastical matters. He regarded the issue presented to the House as an imperial one; for the Church Establishments of England and of Scotland were menaced as well as that of Ireland. These blows were struck at the whole system of the union of Church and State in the United Kingdom.

At a rather late hour in the presence of a full House, there being an unusual attendance of members of both parties in expectation of a division, Mr. GLADSTONE rose and was loudly cheered. He commenced by saying that he could not complain of the result of this long debate. These eleven nights of discussion had fully demonstrated that the Irish Church Establishment never did, and never could, fulfill the end of its creation. It was not the Church of the nation; it was not the Church of the poor, nor was it a missionary Church. It existed only for the purpose of sustaining political supremacy on a form most hateful to the people upon which it was imposed. This was unendurable. No Minister dared to say that it should continue to exist. Now was the time to apply the remedy. The Ministers had raised the question, and had broached a policy in regard to it upon which they subsequently failed to agree. He would say nothing concerning the disposal of the Church property in Ireland; for more and better information was needed on a question involving interests so extensive. Our duty now was to accord justice to Ireland.

Mr. GLADSTONE then, alluding to the personal attacks which had been made upon him, denied in the most explicit manner that he had any connection with, or interest in, the policy or plans of either the Ritualists on the one hand or the Roman Catholics on the other. Discussing the arguments made against his propositions, he said two leading objections had been made to his plan for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. One was that it imperiled the existence of the Established Church of England; the other objection was that the time was inopportune. Ten years ago, said Mr. GLADSTONE, the people of Great Britain were indifferent, and then the introduction of a great reform would have been untimely; now the people were aroused, and the opportunity presented itself for an early and sound settlement of the question. The strength of the Church of England lay in her own merits and in the voluntary zeal of her votaries, far more than in her connection with the State. He expressed the belief that the Church of England would lose none of her strength, even if parted from the State. She had more to fear from her partisans than from her foes, and the reform of the Irish Established Church would strengthen the Church of England.

Mr. DISRAELI then rose amid the excited cheers of the House to reply to Mr. GLADSTONE and close the debate. He deplored the act of injustice contemplated by these resolves. It was an act which involved wide confiscation of property, and menaced the rights of every corporation and every person in the United Kingdom. It inevitably must predispose the public mind for a similar attack upon the Church of England, and it undoubtedly was intended to have such influence. But in spite of the virulence of the Press, and the pressure brought to bear by the advocates of change, he firmly believed the English people would never sanction the sacrifice of sacred things to party necessities, leading, as it was sure to lead, to results only to be described as revolutionary.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning the House divided on the first of Mr. GLADSTONE's resolves, and the count stood as follows:

For the resolve	330
Against the resolve	265
Majority	65

The announcement of the result was received with loud and prolonged cheering from the Liberal benches.

Mr. DISRAELI then rose, and, amid the most profound silence, said this decision so altered the relations of the Ministry and the House of Commons, that the Government needed time to consider what action it would take. He accordingly moved that the House adjourn until Monday.

The motion was carried and the House adjourned.

Mr. Disraeli Goes to Osborne to Consult the Queen.

LONDON, Friday, May 1—3 P. M.

Mr. DISRAELI has gone to Osborne, to consult with the Queen.

The Comments of the Press on the Division.

LONDON, Friday, May 1—Noon.

The London papers, this morning, comment at length on the debates, and generally consider the division a decisive one.

The *Times* says no one can deny the immense significance of this event. Since the motion to go into committee the Tories have gained three seats in the Commons; yet, the sixty majority has grown to be sixty-six. A dissolution is talked of merely to frighten members.

The *Herald* says the House of Commons by a vote, the importance of which cannot be denied, affirms that the Irish Church should be disestablished, but the House of Commons does not speak the voice of the country, as the late elections show.

The *Daily News* says that it is satisfactory to find that the Premier disclaims the design of advising the Queen to act against the vote of the House of Commons. His duty is not to dissolve Parliament or resign, but to aid the progress of the resolves.

The *Standard* deprecates the vote of want of confidence as compelling a dissolution, but fears that the liberals intend to pursue that course.

Probable Dissolution of Parliament.

LONDON, Friday, May 1—Evening.

The belief has become general that after the

passage of the Reform bills for Ireland and Scotland, the Disraeli Ministry will dissolve Parliament and appeal to the people on the Irish Church question. The *Globe* of this afternoon, in an editorial, confirms this opinion.

Mr. George Francis Train Before the Court of Bankruptcy—Fenians Discharged.

DUBLIN, Friday, May 1.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN was brought before the Court of Bankruptcy this morning, but owing to the absence of the plaintiff, Mr. McHENRY, the case was adjourned to a future day. Mr. TRAIN continues to denounce the proceedings against him as a political prosecution, prompted by the British authorities.

CORK, Friday, May 1.

E. MAHONY, a Head Centre of the Fenian organization, and several other Fenians who have been confined in jail here for some time past, have been discharged from custody and released from all further legal proceedings, by a warrant issued by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Newmarket Races—Last Day of the First Spring Meeting.

LONDON, Friday, May 1.

The Newmarket stakes of fifty sovereigns each, three-year old colts, to carry 122 pounds, fillies 117 pounds, one mile seventeen yards, twenty-one subscribers, the Marquis of Hastings' *The Earl* walked over.

PORTUGAL.

Admiral Farragut's Fleet in the Tagus.

LISBON, Friday, May 1.

The Mediterranean Squadron of the United States fleet in the European waters, has arrived in the Tagus, including the flag-ship *Franklin* with Admiral FARRAGUT. The Admiral was warmly welcomed on his return to this city.

MEXICO.

Six American Citizens Imprisoned and Flogged at Monterey.

GALVESTON, Friday, May 1.

A special express from Monterey, April 24, brings an official complaint from Consul ULRICH to Secretary SEWARD of another outrage upon six American merchants of Monterey, named Lachardt, Potter, Kathreus, Montgomery, Scaptha and Rice who were sent to the calaboose by order of the Governor's Secretary, and detained among filth and vermin and the vilest felons till morning when they were commanded to perform the most disgusting offices and sweep the prison. On refusing they were flogged by a felon at the order of the jailor and arraigned before the alcalde, fined and compelled to pay for the return of their watches and money. No apology or redress had been offered.

Disastrous Fire in Vermont—East Berkshire Nearly Destroyed.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Friday, May 1.

A disastrous fire occurred at East Berkshire, Vt., on the night of the 29th, originating in Sherwood's Hotel, long known as the Brick House, on the east side of the street. It spread furiously north, south, and across the street, destroying outbuildings, the hotel, the residence, office and barn of Dr. SMITH, the store of W. S. RUBLEE & SON, the saddlery shop of JAS. R. STONE, LYMAN HART'S house, barn and carriage shop, PAUL & MORENS' store and goods, the Episcopal Church, the dwelling-house and barns of Hon. WM. CLAPP, and two dwelling-houses owned by Mrs. CARPENTER. It is the most destructive fire ever known in a village of its size in Vermont, and has resulted in the complete destruction of the business portion of the village.

The church destroyed was the only one in the place.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Friday, May 1—Evening.

The fire at East Berkshire on Wednesday night swept everything before it. Within certain limits not a building was left standing. Thirty buildings, including barns, mechanics' shops of various kinds, a hotel, stores, offices, residences, a schoolhouse and a church, were destroyed.

Explosion at Buffalo—Eleven Persons Killed—Several Injured.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, May 1.

The propeller *Governor Cushman*, Capt. H. W. THOMPSON, while moving out of the Creek at 2:30 o'clock this morning, to proceed to Port Colborne, Canada, to discharge part of her cargo, exploded her boiler, killing eleven persons and injuring three others.

PETER McDERMOT and BARNEY LESTER, firemen; FRANK SMITH, LEWIS ANDERSON, and HERMAN FROMING, deck hands, were killed, and bodies found; JOHN DUROCK, WILLIAM ABBOTT, H. G. STEWART, GEORGE LEWIS, JEREMIAH MORRO, and H. S. GILBERT, First Engineer, are missing.

One of the deck hands was thrown entirely over a Sturgis elevator at a height of 150 feet.

The *Governor Cushman* was owned by Mr. DWIGHT SCOTT, of Cleveland, and valued at $37,500.

The hull was partly insured in this city; the cargo was insured in the Western, of Buffalo, and the Security and Home, of New-York. The vessel is a complete wreck, hardly a timber but that is in splinters.

She had in over 20,000 bushels of wheat for Port Colborne.

The explosion was terrific, shaking buildings several squares from the scene of the disaster. Capt. THOMPSON was slightly cut in the head. His wife escaped unhurt.

Methodist Conference at Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO, Ill., Friday, May 1.

The fifteenth quadrennial session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened this morning, Bishop MORRIS presiding, assisted by Bishops SCOTT, AMES, JANES, CLARK, THOMPSON and KINGSLEY. Two hundred and fifty members were present, beside a large number of delegates from England, Ireland, Canada, &c. The Southern States were represented.

Hon. PETER CARTWRIGHT, of Illinois, offered a prayer. The roll was called by Rev. Dr. HARRIS, who was then elected Secretary. The rules and orders of the last General Conference were adopted for the government of the present session. It was agreed to hold sessions daily, from 9 A. M. till 12 M. The question of admitting representatives from the Mission Conference of the Southern States, two of whom are colored, was then taken up and discussed during the remainder of the morning hour. Dr. FOSTER, of New-York, proposed to refer the question to a committee, while Dr. REED, of Cincinnati, urged their immediate admission. The motion to refer the matter to a committee finally prevailed by a large majority.

Conflict of Authority in Alabama—Gen. Meade Refuses to Recognize a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, May 1.

Mr. R. RANDOLPH, editor of the Tuscaloosa *Monitor*, was some weeks ago held to bail in a Circuit Court of Alabama and placed under bond for an affray with a negro. He afterward reported in person to Gen. SHEPHERD, commanding the District of Alabama, his arrest having been ordered. He was placed in military confinement, to be tried to-day by military commission. Judge BUSTEED, of the United States Court for Alabama, on application, granted the writ of *habeas corpus* applied for last Monday, but the military still holding Mr. RANDOLPH, the following correspondence took place yesterday and to-day;

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 30, 1868.

To Gen. Meade:

Judge BUSTEED has granted a writ of *habeas corpus* in RYLAND RANDOLPH'S case, returnable on the 5th of May at this place. Please stop the trial by military commission, which will commence at Selma to-morrow. Answer.

(Signed,) JAMES H. CLANTON, Counsel.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 1, 1868.

To James H. Clanton:

The Commanding-General declines to grant the request contained in your telegram of yesterday.

(Signed,) R. C. DRUM, A. A. G.

A Tragic Affair in Indiana—An Insane man Attacks and Injures Three Persons.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, May 1.

The Madison (Ind.) *Courier*, of to-day, has an account of a terrible tragedy that occurred yesterday afternoon near Clifty, a short distance below Madison, in which a young man, named ISAAC MACE, shot and badly injured his brother, WYATT MACE, and then made an assault upon his uncle, ALLEN BLACKFORD and wife. The supposed cause of the young man's conduct is temporary insanity in consequence of his having been disappointed in a love affair. The recovery of WYATT MACE is regarded as doubtful. The others were but slightly injured. ISAAC MACE was promptly arrested and is now in jail at Madison. The affair has caused a great deal of excitement.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, May 1.

Gen. GILLEM has informed the Reconstruction Convention that no restrictions upon electors, other than those imposed by the Reconstruction acts, will be recognized in the election for the ratification of the Constitution. He will appoint his registrars and conduct the election in strict accordance with the Reconstruction act. But if the Convention desires, they may designate parties to be present at the counting of the votes. The election will be ordered about thirty days after the adjournment of the Convention.

In the Convention yesterday, Mr. FIELD moved the appointment of a committee to investigate certain grave charges against H. W. BARRY, a delegate, published in the Lexington *Advertiser*, and signed by Gen. McBRIDE. The charges come from various parties, and are certified by affidavit. The Convention refused to sustain the motion of Mr. FIELD.

Corruption in Baltimore—Three Aldermen Expelled From the Board.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 1.

In the first branch of the City Council this afternoon, the Committee to investigate the charge whether undue influence had been used in connection with the issue of Western Maryland Railroad bonds, made a report implicating three members, with a resolution for their expulsion. After considerable debate, and statements from the members implicated, the resolution of expulsion was adopted by vote of 14 to 2.

Pardoned by the President.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 1.

JOHN V. KENDALL, of Kent County, who was convicted in the United States District Court of carrying on a distillery without a permit, &c., and sentenced Oct. 2, 1867, to be imprisoned one year in the Baltimore City Jail, and pay a fine of $4,800, has been pardoned by President JOHNSON, and released from jail.

JOHN BROOKS, the well-known bird and snake fancier, yesterday afternoon, while playing with a pet rattlesnake, was bitten by the reptile, and died within fifteen minutes.

The California Democracy—Delegates to the National Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 1.

The Democratic State Convention is still in session. Delegates to the National Convention have been elected representing both wings of the party. Mr. AXTELL will be renominated for Congress. Among the delegates to the National Convention are Ex-Gov. JOHN BIGLER.

Sailing of Minister Burlingame from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 1.

The steamer *Colorado* sailed for Panama to-day, carrying Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, the Chinese Embassy, and 385 passengers. The amount of treasure shipped is $696,000, nearly all on New-York account. A large number of people were present to see the Chinese Embassy off; salutes were fired from the harbor fortifications.

The Georgia Election.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, May 1.

Gen. MEADE has issued an order convening a board of officers at Atlanta on the 4th inst. to count the returns of the election, and report the names of the officers elected to the Commanding-General. The board is empowered to examine into the conduct of the election abuses, frauds, &c., and report the facts to Gen. MEADE. The board has power to send for persons and papers, and all the authority necessary to make the investigation.

Charter Election in Lancaster, Penn.

LANCASTER, Penn., Friday, May 1.

The city election took place to-day. The Democratic majority for City Auditor is 324. There is a Democratic loss on Mayor since last year of 187 votes. The Republicans gain eight members of the Council, which make a tie vote on the joint ballot. One branch of the Council is Republican by three majority—the first time in many years. The Republicans are jubilant, and are parading the streets with a band of music.

Prize Fight in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Friday, May 1.

A prize fight took place this morning at Saugus, between GEORGE CHEER and MIKE O'BRIEN. About two hundred spectators were present. The battle lasted about one hour, O'BRIEN getting the worst of it, when the referees decided a foul against CHEER, and gave O'BRIEN the stakes of $100.

Murders in Texas.

GALVESTON, Friday, May 1.

The Waco (Texas) *Examiner*, of the 28th ult., reports the killing of six persons in that County in one day.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, May 1—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅝@94 for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	70¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	95¼
Erie Railway Shares	46¾

FRANKFORT, Friday, May 1—5 P. M.

United States bonds closed strong at 75½@75¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Friday, May 1—5 P. M.

The Bourse is steady and Rentes closed nominally unchanged.

The official returns of the Bank of France published to-day, show that the metalic reserve of that institution has increased 3,400,000 francs during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 1—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	12⅛d.@12¼d.
Middling Orleans	12⅝d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

TRADE REPORTS—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable; the market for goods and yarns is dull and heavy.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull. The weather is favorable for crops. Corn 37s. 9d. ℘ quarter. Wheat 16s. 1d. for White California, and 14s. 6d. for Red Western. Barley 5s. 1d. Oats 4s. 1d. Peas advanced to 50s. Flour steady, 37s.

PROVISIONS—The market is unchanged. Pork dull at 84s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The market is generally unchanged. Refined Petroleum active at 1s. 4d. ℘ gallon. Sugar firm at 27s. for No. 12.

ANTWERP, Friday, May 1—5 P. M.

Petroleum closed firmer at 43 francs 50 centimes for Standard White.

HAVANA, Friday, May 1.

Sugar 7½@8 reals ℘ arobe for Nos. 10@12 Dutch Standard, and 8⅝@10 reals for Nos. 15 to 20. Molasses Sugar 6@7¼ reals ℘ arobe for Nos. 7 to 10; Muscovado Sugars 7@7¾ reals for inferior to common Refining; 7¾@7¾ reals for fair to good Refining, and 8@8½ reals for fair to good Grocery grades. Lumber $27@$30 ℘ 1,000 ft. for White Pine, and $20@$24 for Pitch Pine. Tar $4 25@$4 50 ℘ bbl. Bacon 14½c.@15c. ℘ lb. Tallow 11½c.@12c. ℘ lb. Freights steady and unchanged from last week's quotations. Flour and Molasses unchanged. Exchange on London, 10½@11 ℘ cent. premium; on United States, in currency, 29@29½ discount; on gold, 1½@2 ℘ cent. premium.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 1.

FLOUR dull; $9@$11 20 for Spring Extra. WHEAT firmer and advanced 2c.; No. 1 at $2 15@$2 16; No. 2 at $2 07@$2 10½. CORN active and advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 1, 87c.@88c.; No. 2, 86½c.; new, 85c.@86c.; rejected, 80c.@83½c. OATS advanced 1c.@2c. at 63½c.@65c. RYE firmer at $1 87 for No 1; $1 85 for No. 2, in store. BARLEY firmer at $2 40 for No. 2, in store. MESS PORK active at 11½c. higher; $28 25 for light, $28 50@$28 62½ for straight brands. LARD active, and advanced ⅛c. at 18⅛c.@19c. for Prime City. BULK MEATS inactive but firm; Sugar-pickled Hams neglected and nominally unchanged. LIVE HOGS active, and advanced 20c.@25c., at $8 62½@$9 for medium to fair, $9 25@$9 30 for good to smooth. BEEF CATTLE dull at $7@$7 50 for light shipping steers, $7 75@$10 for good to smooth do. FREIGHTS declined ⅛c.@1c. at 4c.@4½c. for Corn to Buffalo, 6½c. for Oats to Oswego. RECEIPTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 1.

TOBACCO steady and firm but prices unchanged. COTTON nominal. FLOUR in improved demand but unchanged. WHEAT—Small business; buyers stood off; prime choice Fall $2 75@$2 85. CORN advanced 3c.@5c., at 88c.@93c. OATS advancing, at 74c.@76c. RYE—Small business; buyers stand off at $1 76@$1 80. BARLEY—Nothing doing. PROVISIONS quiet and firm. MESS PORK firm at $29; sales 2,600 bbls., all May, at $30. BULK MEATS—Sales 100,000 lbs. loose Clear Ribs at 16⅛c@16½c. BACON firm, with small demand; Shoulders 14c.@14½c.; Clear Sides 18½c.; sales 150,000 lbs., Cincinnati delivery, at 18⅜c. for June; also, 100,000 lbs. Clear Rib at 18c. LARD very stiff; choice kettle 19c.; keg 19½c.@20c. WHISKY firm at $2 25. LIVE STOCK—Light receipts and demand; choice scarce and firm; others easier at $4 50@$7 50, gross weight. SHEEP range from $3@$7. RECEIPTS to-day—2,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Friday, May 1.

FLOUR in moderate demand and market steady; sales 1,300 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring, $12 75@$13 for Red Winter, $13 50 for White and $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet. CORN held at $1 05 for No. 1; sales 1,600 bushels Yellow Illinois at $1 11. OATS held at 85c. for State and Western. CORN MEAL $2 70 ℘ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $38; Shipstuffs, $38; Middlings, $40 ℘ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS will open at about 10½c. for Wheat, and 9c. for Corn to New-York. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 70c.; to Albany, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—136,000 bushels Wheat, 112,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Peas, 1,600,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 1.

COTTON dull; Middlings, 31½c.; sales 760 bales; receipts, 384 bales; exports, 1,526 bales; sales of the week, 8,940 bales; receipts of the week, 4,765 bales; exports, 8,912 bales foreign, 82 coastwise; stock, 50,5[illegible]3 bales. Sterling, 152⅜@154. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼ ℘ cent. premium. Gold, 139⅞@140. SUGAR AND MOLASSES dull and unchanged. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $9 25; Choice, $13@$13 25. CORN tending upward; sales at $1 03@$1 10. OATS firm at 75c. HAY, $18@$21. MESS PORK advanced to $29 75@$30. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib, 18c., and Clear Sides, 19c. LARD firm, holders asking 20c. for tierce, and 21c. for keg.

Why is PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief, like the star-spangled banner? Because it is an American standard with which nothing that floats upon the air can compete. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

Sure there is some wonder in this handkerchief. —Othello.

Can it be that DESDEMONA had a prophetic intimation of WOODWORTH'S new Spanish perfume, "*Flor del Espiritu Santo*," which surpasses all others.—*Advertisement.*

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu used in connection with HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures diseases arising from excesses, habits of dissipation, imprudences in life, and impurities of the blood, from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing.

Refer to

ORANGE JUDD, Editor *American Agriculturist*, New-York City; REV. ORRIN B. JUDD, New Haven.

Sold by druggists everywhere, and WARRANTED if taken according to directions.—*Advertisement.*

HATS.—The best, handsomest and cheapest at VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st. —*Advertisement.*

Ruptured Persons Notified.

Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, Artistic Surgeon, respectfully notifies his patients and the large number of afflicted persons who have called at his office during his absence, anxious to receive the aid of his experience, that he has returned from his professional visit to Havana, and will be prepared to receive them at his office, No. 697 Broadway.

Dr. SHERMAN'S inventions are the only established, secure and comfortable *radical curatives* for Hernia or Rupture, in its varied forms and stages, in persons of every age, without regard to the duration of the disease.

Dr. SHERMAN is the founder of the "Marado Grande," Havana, Cuba, established several years since for the treatment, *by his method*, of this most terrible of all human afflictions, where, from the good result of his personal attention, the afflicted, rather than trust themselves to the care of his pupils, await his periodical visits.

Descriptive circulars, with photographic likenesses of cases cured and other particulars, mailed on receipt of two postage stamps.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1868. —*Advertisement.*

Ask for the Waltham Watch.

It is the best; it is the cheapest. T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 58 | Sun sets..... 6 57 | Moon sets.... 2 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 41 | Gov. Island. 4 30 | Hell Gate.... 5 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 1.

Arrived.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. April 29, at 7 A. M., 15 miles S. S. W. of Frying-Pan Shoals, passed steamship Lodona, hence for Havana.

Steamship Gulf City, Stewart, Galveston April 20, via Key West 24th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Experienced strong N. E. gales on the passage.

Steamship Propontis, (Br.,) Higgins, Liverpool April 7, and Boston 29th, with mdse. to Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Steamship Victor, Gates, Havana 4 ds. and 20 hours with sugar and tobacco to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Siberia, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool April 14, via Boston 30th, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Donaldson, Glasgow April 13, via Moville 14th, with mdse. and 147 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steamship Germania, (N. G.,) Schwensen, Hamburg via Southampton April 17, and Halifax 29th, (where she put in short coal,) with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Inman, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Chesapeake, ——, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Electra, Ney, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer United States, Davis Fall River

Ship Surprise, Ranlett, Amoy Feb. 9, with teas and matting to A. A. Low & Bros. Passed Anjiers Feb. 21; experienced very heavy weather off the Isle of France, and strong W. N. W. winds from thence to Cape of Good Hope, which point was passed March 21, 42 ds. out; from thence had very fine S. E. trades to the equator, crossing the line April 10, 62 ds. out, and had moderate N. E. trades and fine weather up to Hatteras; for the last 3 ds. has had very thick weather, being unable to take any observations. Took a pilot from boat Josiah Johnson, No. 23, off Barnegat.

Ship Mary E. Riggs, (of Bath,) Lowell, Callao Dec. 23, with guano to James W. Elwell & Co. Passed Cape Horn Jan. 20; crossed the line April 3, in lon. 30.

Ship Laurens, Goff, Liverpool March 13, with mdse. to J. W. Mason.

Ship Universe, Jolly, Liverpool March 12, with mdse. to Williams & Guion.

Bark Marathon, (of Boston,) McCaslin, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Salmi, (Russ.,) Ekholm, Trinidad, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar to Santuzas & Co.

Bark James Primrose, (Br.,) McClay, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Minnie Campbell, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Burns, Cardiff 62 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Crested Wave, (Br.,) Reunouf, Singapore Jan. 25, with mdse. to G. F. Bulley. Passed Anjier Jan. 29, Cape of Good Hope March 9, crossed the line April 5, in lon. 26. Feb. 16, lat. 21 S., lon. 80 E., spoke ship Beremah, (Br.,) from Foo Chow for London.

Bark Amykos, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Cardiff 48 ds., with railroad iron to H. W. O. Edye.

Brig Vincenzo, (Ital.,) Carson, Palermo 47 ds., with fruit and 9 passengers to W. H. Westervelt & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig Louisa, (Br.,) Covill, Bermuda 7 ds., with mdse. and 12 passengers to Duncan McCall.

Brig Eurus, Yates, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with molasses to Ponvert & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Wild Horse, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McCumber, Malaga 51 ds., with fruit to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Elmira, Cremon, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Proteus, Driscoll, Machias, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 1.—The steamship Pennsylvania, Capt. Hall, of the National Line, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived here this morning and proceeded.

The Royal Mail Cunard steamship Russia, Capt. Cook, which sailed from New-York on the 22d of April, arrived here last night, and early this morning proceeded to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 1.—The steamship Hammonia, Capt. Meier, of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company's Line, which left New-York April 21, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this morning.

Why Shake? Why Burn?

Put these two questions to a man passing through the alternate paroxysms of Fever and Ague, and he will probably reply, "because I cannot help myself."

But he is mistaken. He can help himself. He need not continue to endure the marrow-searching cold and parching heat of intermittent fever unless he chooses.

If there is an established fact in the history of medication, it is this: that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS invariably breaks up the fits of this exhausting disease.

Quinine often fails, and whether it fails or not, it is always a dangerous medicine. It stultifies the brain. The BITTERS have no such effect. Quinine shatters the nervous system. The BITTERS, on the other hand, are a glorious nervine; in fact, a specific for nervous ailments.

Medicines, as a general rule, are "bad to take." Not so this famous vegetable specific. It is mild and agreeable, not pungent and nauseating. The liver is always greatly disordered in intermittent and remittent fevers, and this excellent tonic and alterative has anti-bilious properties of the highest order. The stimulant employed to diffuse its medicinal virtues through the organs of the body is perfectly pure, and this cannot be said of the spirituous basis of any other tonic. The best advice that can be given to persons residing in malarious regions, or in crowded cities, is to take it as a preventive of diseases incident to both. Whether used as a protective antidote or a remedy, it will be found wonderfully efficacious.

New-York office, No. 36 Dey-st.

Terhune & Brett.

WINDOW SHADES AND VENETIAN BLINDS, NO. 29 BARCLAY-ST.

Ladies, Cultivate Physical Beauty.—Mme. JUMEL'S MAMMARIAL BALM AND DEVELOPER positively improves the bust healthfully and scientifically, and pronounced by physicians the greatest reform of the age. 907 Broadway. Request circular.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

For Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan on the Face, use PERRY'S "Moth and Freckle Lotion." Sold everywhere.

Fifth-av. Hotel.—Ladies staying at the hotels wishing boots and shoes for themselves and families, can obtain all the various styles at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

An Extensive Stock of Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' Hats—prices reduced—at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Stop at No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., and examine the Self-lighting GAS-BURNER.

Stimpson's Scientific Gold and Steel Pens. Sold by all stationers, and at No. 111 William-st.

White, Whitman & Co.,

Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway, invite attention to their splendid stock of ready-made Scotch mixtures and chivot suits, from $18 to $28.

Have you Scrofula? Do you need a Purifying Medicine? Then take SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA. It is not a new, untried remedy. It has been before the public for about fifty years—introduced by the elite of the medical profession, and used by thousands of our citizens who have proven its great value. Contains no mercury, is safe, pleasant to take, and in no case can it injure.

A few bottles in the Spring may prove of great benefit, certainly will if there is morbific matter retained in the system, and now is the time to expel it. For sale by all druggists.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. SEWING-MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Ne Plus Ultra of Dentistry.—We have just seen a set of teeth formed by a combination of rubber and a thin plate of platina, which possesses all the requisites of cleanliness, comfort, convenience, lightness, strength and durability, in the greatest degree, and persuades us to call the invention the Ultima Thule of Dentistry. From the rubber being adjustable to every variation of the mouth, and enabling the teeth to be fitted accurately, comfort is assured, and the secretion of food in cracks, with consequent fetid odor, is entirely obviated. Platina being far stronger than gold, a thinner plate can be used, making the set extremely light: and the metal being incorrodible, the combination is unequaled in cleanliness. The set is held perfectly firm in the mouth by atmospheric pressure, applied according to a new method. The celebrated Dentist, Dr. HOYT, of No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st., is the patentee and sole manufacturer of this important invention.—*Sunday Mercury.*

Dickens a Young Man Again.—See his photograph on his arrival in America, and when he departed for old England. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR did its work quickly; and it never fails where there is weak, falling-out or gray hair. See Chevalier's "Treatise on the Hair;" sent free by mail, and given away at the drug-stores. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CLARKSON—DELAFIELD.—On Thursday, April 30, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., HOWARD CLARKSON to ALICE, daughter of Edward Delafield, M. D.

ELLIOTT—BRUNDIGE.—On Thursday, April 30, by Rev. E. W. Hitchcock, SELAH H. ELLIOTT to HELEN P. BRUNDIGE, daughter of the late Albert Whittemore. No cards.

ENGLISH—SCHANCK.—At Marlboro', N. J., on Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. Garret C. Schanck, Dr. J. F. ENGLISH, of Freehold, to ELEANOR H. CONOVER, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

FAWCETT—COWIN.—On Thursday, April 30, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Patridge, J. HENRY FAWCETT, Esq., of Liverpool, England, to Miss EMMA COWIN, daughter of John Cowin, Esq., Douglass, Isle of Man, England.

HARPER—SLEEPER.—In Boston, on Monday, April 27, by Rev. William F. Mallalieu, Mr. J. W. HARPER, Jr., of New-York, to Miss CAROLINE M., daughter of Jacob Sleeper, Esq., of Boston.

SMITH—WATROUS.—On Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, ALFRED H. SMITH to Miss IMOGENE S. WATROUS, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

STRIKER—KNIGHT.—On Wednesday, April 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry R. Blin, assisted by Rev. Dr. Van Aken, J. ALEXANDER STRIKER to LETITIA M. KNIGHT, daughter of J. T. Moulton, Esq.

WANN—LUTHER.—On Thursday, April 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, CHARLES WANN to EMMA S. LUTHER, both of this City. No cards.

WINSLOW—STONE.—On Thursday, April 30, by Rev. Hugh S. Carpenter, WM. G. WINSLOW, of Buffalo, to MARY IDA, daughter of Henry Stone, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

DECKER.—At Bergen, N. J., on Friday, May 1, of consumption, ALPHEUS DECKER, in the 29th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Emory M. E. Church, South Bergen, N. J., on Sunday, May 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, N. Y., for interment.

GAUL.—At Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, April 30, WILLIAM GAUL.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1,724 West Arch-st., on Monday afternoon, the 4th inst., without further notice.

HALLOCK.—On Thursday, April 30, NANCY, wife of Charles S. Hallock.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the friends of her sons-in-law, J. J. Sillcocks and F. P. Wood, also the members of Benevolent 28, and Cyrus Lodge No. 208, F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, May 3, from the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HALLSTED.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 29, JOHN B. HALLSTED, son of the late John B. and Jane C. Hallsted, in the 46th year of his age.

Relatives and friends and employes of the New-York Post-office are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 143 Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, May 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

INGRAHAM.—On Thursday, April 30, SIDNEY P. INGRAHAM, Jr., in the 36th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 38 East 25th-st., on Sunday, May 3, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

LAKE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, April 28, of concussion of the brain, ROBERT M. LAKE, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of Atlas Lodge, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 51 Morton-st., on Sunday, May 3, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

ATLAS LODGE No. 316, F. & A. M.—The brethren of this Lodge are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the Lodge, to be held at their rooms, No. 948 Broadway, on Sunday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy Bro. ROBT. M. LAKE. The brethren of sister Lodges are fraternally invited. By order of

JOHN BOYD, Master.

GEO. W. DURYEA, Secretary.

LLOYD.—On Thursday morning, April 30, at his home in Mount Clair, N. J., HENRY H. LLOYD, aged 39 years and 9 months.

Funeral Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MONTANYE.—On Wednesday, April 29, HARRISON, youngest child of Libbie and Wm. H. MONTANYE, aged 1 year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, May 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 179 West 11th-st.

NIX.—At Hempstead, on Thursday, April 30, ELIZA M., wife of John Nix, aged 41 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Hempstead, L. I. All friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 9:30, and returning leave Mineola at 4:05.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment on Monday, May 4, arriving there at 1 o'clock.

RITTER.—At his residence, No. 2 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday morning, April 29, PETER RITTER, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral on Sunday, May 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Church, corner of Washington and 7th sts.

RIKER.—On Thursday, April 30, DANIEL PHŒNIX RIKER, eldest son of the late Richard Riker, in the 61st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Monday next at 12 o'clock.

SANDS.—On Thursday, April 30, at the residence of his brother, in Williamsburg, Rev. ELISHA SANDS, of the New-York East Conference, aged 37 years and 7 months.

His friends generally, and the members of Long Island Lodge No. 382, F. & A. M., are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, May 3, at 1½ o'clock, in the York-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, corner of Gold-st. The clergy are requested to meet at the parsonage, next door to the church, at 1 o'clock.

STANSBERY.—At Scotch Plains, N. J., on Friday, May 1, ANN C. STANSBERY, in the 87th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, May 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Wm. C. Stansbery. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to be present.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 30, EZRA SMITH, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 2 P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, James L. Davis, No. 111 East 26th-st., without further notice.

TELLER.—At Fishkill, N. Y., on Thursday, April 30, Hon. ISAAC TELLER.

Notice of the funeral in the evening papers.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Wednesday, April 29, DAVID G. WRIGHT, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 67 Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday at 2½ o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL—[No. 211.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, No. 4 CENTRE-STREET, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

The body of an unknown woman was found on board the steam ferry-boat *Pacific*, of the Union Ferry Company, (South Ferry,) foot of Whitehall-street, Sunday evening, April 26, by an Officer of the First Precinct, removed to the First Precinct Station-house, where an inquest was held, and body sent to the Morgue for identification. Description: Medium height, stout build, blue eyes, fair hair, and regular teeth. Dressed as follows: Brown delaine dress, gray plaid woolen shawl, hat, black and white mixed trimming, black cloth gaiters and cotton stockings. Found with her, a loaf of bread and a jar of preserved peaches.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office. CORNELIUS FLYNN, Coroner.

THOMAS C. KNOX, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 212.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, No. 4 CENTRE-STREET, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Jackson-street, East River, Tuesday morning April 28, and removed to the Morgue for identification. Description: Height five feet eight inches, black hair. Dressed as follows: Pilot cloth coat, pants and vest, white muslin shirt, and white flannel undershirt, heavy boots. Found on his person: Black handle pocket-knife, brass tobacco box and box of matches. In the water about two months.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office. WILLIAM SCHIRMER, M. D., Coroner.

JOSEPH W. HOWE, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

Offer a limited amount of their

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PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company are building a railroad from Omaha, on the Missouri River, *West*, to connect with the Central Pacific of California, building from Sacramento, *East*, and these roads, when completed, will be THE ONLY GRAND RAILROAD BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS.

The Union Pacific Company have already

COMPLETED 550 MILES,

and trains are now running over the highest point of the Rocky Mountains that will be traversed by the line. The Company will have a much larger force employed this year than ever before, and it is expected that between

800 AND 900 MILES

will be in operation during 1868. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that the 1,721 miles between Omaha and Sacramento will be finished in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this great National work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large, if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land along the line to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over eight and one-half millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Contracts for the construction of 914 miles west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, have been made with responsible parties at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary car-shops, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $7,500 per mile.

It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates, and

THE EARNINGS FROM LOCAL OR WAY BUSINESS ARE NOW THREE TIMES THE INTEREST ON THEIR BONDS.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, A GOVERNMENT WORK, built under the supervision of Government officers, and, to a large extent, with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property.

The Union Pacific Bonds are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They have thirty years to run, and bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New-York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity.

At the present rate of gold, these bonds pay an annual income on their cost of

NEARLY NINE PER CENT.,

AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT THEY WILL SOON BE AT A PREMIUM.

The Company have but a very limited supply of their Bonds remaining on hand—but it is expected that the first installment of the New Bonds to be issued on that portion of the road to be completed this year, will be ready in May.

Any subscriptions accepted to a greater amount than can be filled from Bonds now in the Company's possession will be supplied from the New Bonds in the order in which they are received.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price of their bonds to a rate above par at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Parties subscribing will remit the par value of the bonds and the accrued interest in currency at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date on which the last coupon was paid. Subscriptions will be received in New-York

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A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the means for Construction, and the value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's office, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

APRIL 10, 1868.

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Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

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GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

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The old part of the road (91 miles) already earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt, and the extension completed, will vastly increase the earnings. The proceeds of these bonds going into the extension of the road adds to the security, and a projected branch, southwestwardly from Pilot Knob, for which a cash subsidy of $15,000 per mile is granted by the State, as a free gift to the Company, will add very much to the value of their property.

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The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. N. Spofford, Trustee.

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NEW-ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 20, 1868.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF this Company at its office in Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of May, 1868, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., to take into consideration and vote upon the consolidation of the stock, property and effects of this Company, with that of the Bellefontaine Railway Company, and any other business pertaining thereto.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of May 1 until May 15.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1868.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot ten bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 213, 301, 303, 497, 742, 870, 901, 903, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 70 and 127 of $500 each, for redemption. By the terms of the sinking fund, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The bonds designated will be paid with interest, so far as accrued, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., on presentation and surrender.
ISAAC H. KNOX,
THEO. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer book will be closed from the morning of the 4th until the morning of the 13th day of May next.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREE-FOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to
WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.
Central National Bank, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK-HOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, (deferred from March 18,) will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 2 o'clock. By order:
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

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NO. 336 BROADWAY.

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5-20 Regist'd '62.	105⅝	106	10-40 Coupon.....	103⅛	103¼
5-20 Coupon, '62.	108¼	108½	Gold.........	139⅝	139⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106⅝	106⅞	June 7.30........	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106⅝	107⅛	July 7.30........	107⅛	107⅜
5 2 C.'65,JanJuly	108⅝	109			

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OFFICES No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and
No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $2,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1868,- - $3,623,896 87
LIABILITIES. - - - $107,490 55

DESIRING TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH ITS CUSTOMERS, THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER MAKE A REBATE FROM THE PREMIUM, ON RISKS IN THE CITY, EQUAL TO THE COMMISSION HERETOFORE PAID AS BROKERAGE.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
A. F. WILLMARTH, V.-Pres.
D. A. HEALD, 2d V.-Pres.
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IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT ALL SECURITIES ISSUED FOR WATER PURPOSES IN LARGE CITIES HAVE PROVED TO BE THE SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.

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The greater part of which cannot be duplicated, as their equal is not to be found in the United States.
Can be purchased low.
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No. 43 Pine-st.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.
CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.
CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, April 28, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE interest coupons, due MAY 1, 1868, on the Levee Bonds, issued by authority of act of the Legislature, number 215, approved March 26, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Louisiana National Bank of New-Orleans, or at the banking-house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, at the option of the holders.
ADAM GIFFEN, Treasurer,
State of Louisiana.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th day of May next.
R. J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON PREFERRED First Mortgage Coupons, due May 1, 1868.
Dubuque and Sioux City Sinking Fund Coupons, due May 1, 1868.
Cedar Falls and Minnesota First Mortgage Coupons, due April 30, 1868.
Will be paid on and after said dates at our office No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, less Government Tax.
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st prox., will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after maturity.
B. B. SMITH, President.

NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, May 11, next, at the office of Wm. C. Weed, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock M. By order.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1868. WM. C. WEED, Sec'y.

THE DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders in the Knowlton Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, May 30, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, May 1, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 08 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 88 cents DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

$200 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN.
200 SHARES OF THE STOCK
OF THE
NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
viz.:

Certificate No. 66,796 for 100 shares in the name of CAMMAN & CO.
Certificate No. 67,831 for 100 shares in the name of UNDERHILL, HAVEN & CO.
The said reward will be paid on return of the above described certificates to the owner.
B. L. SMYTH.
No. 46 Broad-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer of the abovementioned certificates has been stopped, and that measures have been taken for their reissue to the subscriber.
B. L. SMYTH.
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1868.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the LIBERTY GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 41, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN B. PANNES, Secretary pro tem.

THE COUPONS OF THE WATERWORKS BONDS OF THE CITY OF TROY, due May 1, 1868, will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.
D. LANE, Chamberlain.

CHECK LOST OR STOLEN TO THE order of G. SCHVENEMANN, from TIFFANY & CO. Payment has been stopped.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. has been declared by this Bank, free from taxation, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of May next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG Railroad Company have this day declared a stock dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on the 2d proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to the stockholders of record on the 20th inst.

The transfer-books will close on the 20th inst. and open on the 2d proximo.
GEO. A. INGERSOL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 16th April, 1868.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE No. 122 BOWERY,
CORNER OF GRAND-ST., April 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on May 1. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NAVASSA PHOSPHATE COMPANY.—FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has been declared, payable Monday, May 4, 1868, to shareholders of record on that day. Transfer-books closed from April 26 to May 5.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 19 CLIFF-ST., NEW-YORK, April 21, 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent., free of all taxes, has been declared payable on the 9th inst. Transfer books closed until that date.
JNO. R. KEARNEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF C. R. MARVIN & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
CHARLES R. MARVIN,
CHARLES H. MARVIN,
TASKER H. MARVIN,
GEORGE H. MARVIN.
APRIL 30, 1868.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that CHARLES R. MARVIN, CHARLES H. MARVIN, TASKER H. MARVIN and GEORGE H. MARVIN, who reside in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of MARVIN BROS. & CO., for the buying and selling stocks, bonds, gold and other securities on commission, and for the transaction of a general financial and brokerage business in the City of New-York; that all the partners interested in the said business are the said Charles R. Marvin, who is the special partner, and the said Charles H. Marvin, Tasker H. Marvin and George H. Marvin, who are the general partners; that the said Charles R. Marvin has contributed and paid in cash to the said partnership the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and is to terminate on the 30th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
CHARLES R. MARVIN,
CHARLES H. MARVIN,
TASKER H. MARVIN,
GEORGE H. MARVIN.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 30, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of R. L. CUTTING & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
R. L. CUTTING,
R. L. CUTTING, Jr.
J. D'W. CUTTING.
APRIL 30, 1868.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of R. L. CUTTING, Jr., & CO., for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds and gold.
R. L. CUTTING, Jr.
J. D'W. CUTTING.
No. 19 WILLIAM-ST., May 1, 1868.

PAPER WAREHOUSE, No. 78 BEEKMAN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HASTINGS & BROWN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. HASTINGS will continue the business, and liquidate the debts of the firm.
P. C. HASTINGS.
JAMES H. BROWN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of ENSIGN & BRIDGMAN is mutually dissolved by the withdrawal of EDWARD H. ENSIGN, on account of continued ill health. The business will be continued by ERASTUS C. BRIDGMAN.
EDWARD H. ENSIGN.
ERASTUS C. BRIDGMAN.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a partnership for the transaction of a General Commission Business in stocks, notes, bonds, gold, &c., under the firm name of BOGERT & WHITE, at No. 48 Pine-st.
CHAS. L. BOGERT,
Late of E. C. Bogert & Co.,
SAMUEL WHITE,
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name of FARLEE & TITUS, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, Government securities, gold, &c., at No. 40 Wall-st.
GEO. W. FARLEE,
THOS. F. TITUS.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between VAN SICKLER & FORBY is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
R. M. VAN SICKLER.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868. WILLIAM F. FORBY.

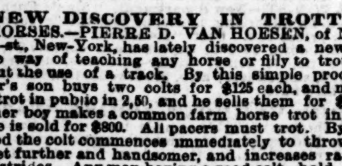
MR. AUGUSTUS JENKINS, OF NEW-York, and Mr. HENRY JONES BLAKE, of Boston, are partners in our NEW-YORK AND BOSTON FIRMS from April 1, 1868.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., Bankers.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between J. A. MACDONALD and JAMES GRAHAM has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
J. A. MACDONALD.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

MR. JAMES ROBB THIS DAY RETIRES from our firm as a partner by limitation of copartnership.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.



A NEW DISCOVERY IN TROTTING HORSES.—PIERRE D. VAN HOESEN, of No. 67 South-st., New-York, has lately discovered a new and simple way of teaching any horse or filly to trot fast without the use of a track. By this simple process a farmer's son buys two colts for $125 each, and makes them trot in public in 2.50, and he sells them for $1,200. Another boy makes a common farm horse trot in 2:48, and he is sold for $800. All pacers must trot. By this method the colt commences immediately to throw out his feet further and handsomer, and increases rapidly in his strides. Any man having a good colt, hold on to him until you get my Dexter Circular.

We recommend every farmer's immediate attention to this circular: O. J. Brazee, North Egremont, Mass.; Chas. Palmer, Hillsdale, N. Y.; John Gildersleeve, Austerlitz, N. Y.; Russel Trumain, Postmaster, Green River, N. Y.

The Dexter Circular, which is sent on receipt of $1, gives full particulars how its theory was discovered, and what it was that made the horse or colt gather so quickly, which sent him so beautifully and rapidly over the ground. Affidavits will soon be published.

P. D. VAN HOESEN—I have received your Circular and prize it much; shall recommend it to every farmer.
JOHN M. WHITE, Windham, Me.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS
AT WAREROOMS OF
CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 BROADWAY.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, AMBULANCES, horse, wagon covers, McClellan saddles, mule collars, harness, army clothing. New Government blankets, $2. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR $15 80 per month, with immediate possession and no rent to pay. Apply to Coöperative Building Bank, No. 202 Broadway. How to buy a lot for $2 per week, with immediate possession, either for building or gardening purposes. Apply at the offices of the Coöperative Building Bank, No. 202 Broadway. How to invest your money safely at 7 per cent. interest. Apply to Coöperative Building Bank, No. 202 Broadway. Interest invariably reckoned from date of deposit to date of withdrawal. Open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Mondays and Fridays till 8 P. M. Circulars giving full particulars, mailed free, on application. J. ANDREW, Secretary.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—UNFURNISHED—The large and very elegant and commodious four-story basement house, No. 224 Madison-av.; house 25 feet wide; has three-story back building in perfect order; will be rented to a private family only. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN HARLEM—A FINE THREE-story brick house, containing all modern improvements; elegantly located on 124th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE.—THE LOT No. 426 Broadway, about 50 feet south of Howard-st., about 25x98, will be leased for twenty-one years at $10,000 ground rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a three-story brown-stone house. Apply to WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STABLE, No. 140 West 18th-st. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, Queen Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier. *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT NO. 615 BROADWAY, A FINE large room, second floor front; also, cheap offices on first and second floors, rear. Apply to J. B. WEST, on premises.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—STORES NOS. 634 and 636 Broadway; also, upper part of buildings Nos. 634 and 636, together or singly; single rooms suitable for offices. Apply at carriage warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

LAW OFFICE AND DESK ROOM TO LET.—Two offices, part of a suite, with use of library. Inquire at No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS IN NO. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

A DOCTOR'S OFFICE.—A FURNISHED basement to let at No. 83 (old number) West 13th-st., a few doors below 6th-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—BRICK STABLE IN 13TH-ST., BEtween University-place and 5th-av., 1st of May. Apply to H. W. PRESCOTT, No. 20 East 14th-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th-av.; also two lofts for storage of furniture. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

ROOMS TO LET FOR OFFICES OR storage. Apply at No. 105 4th-av.

TO LET—NO. 267 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, owning their house, desire to arrange with a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, to occupy rooms, either singly or en suite. The house is located in First-place, near Clinton-st.; has all the improvements, and will afford a good home to desirable parties. Address J. H. C., Box No. 2,465 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BETWEEN 2(?)th and 38th sts., 4th and 6th avs., having three unfurnished rooms except carpets, willing to take a party of four adults to board permanently, may address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, Box No. 3,673 New-York Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, a few minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; single gentlemen, or gents and their wives, can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 186 Washington-st., first door south of Brooklyn Institute.

BOARDING.—A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURnished front room, replete with modern conveniences, in first-class house, located in 18th-st., east of 4th-av., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen; family small and private; no other rooms rented; reference required. Address, with name and residence, S. H., Station D.

BOARD—SEPARATE APARTMENTS, MODERN improvements, exclusive attendance and home attention, with regular and experienced medical care, may be secured by a respectable lady during anticipated illness, in a small private family up-town. For location, terms, &c., apply to M. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., N. Y.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen; breakfast given, if desired. At No. 83 (old number) West 13th-st., a few doors below 6th-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO A gentleman, without meals. A delightful Summer residence. The most unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 23 Abingdon-square, second house below 12th-st.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Board in a well kept house may now be secured for families and single gentlemen, with handsomely furnished rooms, that will be vacant on 1st of May. Apply immediately at No. 73 West 23d-st.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway—handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, to gentlemen only, with or without breakfast. The best of references given and required.

PART OF No. 48, CLINTON-PLACE, rent in board, to private family, adults, basement, second story, and attic; house newly repaired thoroughly; immediate possession.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, to let, pleasantly located in Jersey City, ten minutes from the Ferry. Address A. B. B., Box, No. 140 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—GENTLEmen preferred. No 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square. House first class in every particular; small family of adults; restaurants very near.

NO. 73 WEST 23D-ST., PLEASANT, well-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board for families and single gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 163 EAST 17TH-ST.—A DELIGHTful Summer location on Stuyvesant-park; beautiful house, desirable rooms, and first-class board at Summer prices. References required.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS board for a gentleman and wife, or a family, at No. 238 West 25th-st.; children not objectionable; no moving; best of references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO rent a large front room, furnished, on second floor, to a gentleman, with meals on Sunday, if desired; location Macdougal-st. Address C. D., Box No. 75 Station A.

NO. 70 WEST 14TH-ST.—AN ENTIRE SECond floor and three rooms on third floor, all elegantly furnished, to let with board; house strictly first-class; reference.

NO. 324 WEST 14TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; house first class; reference required.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A gentleman and wife or three or four young gentlemen can have fine rooms and board. Everything first class; references; billiard room, &c.

TO LET—ON STUYVESANT-SQUARE, TWO pleasant rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen. Address F. R., Box No. 4,956 Post-office.

A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR TO let to a single gentleman, without board. Inquire at No. 56 West Washington-place.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY, ADJOINING THE Coleman House. Furnished rooms to let, with or without board; reference required.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET A ROOM with board for a gentleman at $8 per week. No. 260 West 11th-st.

AT NO. 34 WEST 21ST-ST., A NICELY-furnished back parlor, two square rooms, and a hall bedroom, with first-class board, in a private family.

A SMALL FAMILY HAS A PLEASANT room, furnished or unfurnished, to let, with board. Apply at No. 250 West 38th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT No. 50 Charles-st., can accommodate a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife with board.

NO. 44 JANE, NEAR ABINGDON-SQUARE—Commodious rooms, with first-class board; bath, hot and cold water and gas, on reasonable terms.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE No. 11 WEST 11th-st., newly furnished; desirable location for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

17TH-STREET.—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITHout board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

VERY DESIRABLE NEWLY FURNISHED rooms to let without board. Apply at No. 52 West 24th-st.

BOARD.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain board in a pleasant location, at moderate prices, by calling at No. 11 Abingdon-square.

$7 TO $12—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH EXcellent board, at No. 176 Bleecker-st, near Macdougal; also on the sea-shore, near N. Y.; fare 30 cts.

$25 A WEEK, WITH BOARD—A LARGE front parlor; Washington-square. Apply at No. 45 West 4th-st.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD—A LARGE NICEly-furnished back parlor on first floor; price low; neighborhood good. Inquire at No. 352 West 15th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET A LARGE unfurnished room on first floor, with board for two, at $18 per week. No. 260 West 11th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEmen at No. 20 West 15th-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—APPLY at No. 108 Leroy-st. References given and required.

NO. 27 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class board, at reasonable rates.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CONSULAR SEAL CHAMPAGNE,
AS IMPORTED FOR NEW-YORK UNION CLUB.
An invoice of this delicate Dry Wine just landed from steamship *Periere.*
TOMES, MELVAIN & CO., Sole Importers,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ALL SHOULD SEE AND COMPARE THE property of the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY at
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.
First station (nine miles) Erie Railway, 40 minutes from Chambers-st. Guides may be had free on application to
BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway,
CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st.,
Agents for the Company;
or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent,
Rutherford Park, N. J.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 PINE-ST.,
Offer for sale at Greenville, Bergen Point, Roselle, Westfield, Plainfield, Somerville, Whitehouse, and at all points on the line of the
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
houses, lots, country seats and farms. We offer no property that we have not thoroughly examined. Descriptive lists just issued, complete with time tables, maps and detailed descriptions of the towns and villages and the property we are offering for sale.

ELIZABETH.—FOR SALE, THE RESIDENCE of A. C. Phelps Dodge, Esq., situated corner of Jersey-av. and Prospect-st., and within seven minutes' walk of the depot. House is first-class, two stories and attic, 45x30 feet, with extension; frame, filled in with brick; contains about fourteen rooms; is in most perfect order throughout; has gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, private stair-case, &c.; grounds, which consist of 1½ acres, are handsomely laid out; evergreens and fruit-trees in abundance. The handsome furniture can be purchased at a fair valuation if desired. Apply, for price and permits, to J. M. MEEKER, Elizabeth, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE NEW-Jersey Central Railroad, 31 miles from New-York, 7 trains each way daily, a very desirable country place, containing eight acres of choice land, plenty of fruit, a good orchard of choice apples and a young orchard set out of choice apples and pears; plenty of small fruit, house, carriage-house, barn, farmer's dwelling, &c.; all fenced in good order; under-drained; location first-class; on the Turnpike Road leading from Boundbrook to New-Brunswick, and fronting on the Raritan River; free from mosquitoes, and perfectly healthy. Price, including tools, wagons, &c., $5,000. Inquire of C. J. FISHER, No. 272 Washington-av., Brooklyn; or No. 60 South-st., corner Wall, New-York.

FOR SALE—ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., NEAR the depot, 45 minutes from the foot of Liberty-st., New-York; 45 trains daily each way; yearly commutation, $55—A frame house, well built, 21x55 feet; two-story and basement; 10 rooms and cellar; plenty of closets; furnace, water and gas; spacious verandah; lot 60x153 feet; situation elevated; well graded, drained and stocked with young fruit trees and bushes, shade trees and roses; price, $10,000; part can remain. For further particulars, inquire of C. HUGHES, No. 207 Centre-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Dobbs' Ferry.—A first-class frame house, filled in, 14 rooms, gas and water throughout, billiard-room, conservatory, &c.; 2 acres of ground, very tastefully and beautifully laid out in lawn and garden; fine fruit of great variety, shade and ornamental trees, excellent kitchen garden, hot beds, &c.; good stable for 4 horses; views up and down the river, unsurpassed; one of the most delightful seats on the Hudson, and offered very reasonably. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, ON THE EASTern slope of the mountain, beautiful building sites of four to thirty acres, embracing orchards and woodland; commanding magnificent views, and surrounding handsome residences; on Northfield road and Mountain-av., between Northfield road and turnpike; one mile from station; one hour from New-York. Also, sites on top of mountain, adjoining Gen. McClellan and Dr. Marcy. Apply to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, or at Orange, or to A. P. PILLOT, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-MILFORD, CONN., A first-class dwelling, built two years since, with double parlors, marble mantels, six bedrooms, &c.; situate at the south end of Main-st., fronting the Green, on a corner, one of the best locations in the village; has a good garden and barn on the premises; not five minutes' walk from the depot. The place will be sold with or without the furniture. For further particulars inquire of EGBERT MARSH, Bridgeport, Conn., or Dr. GEO. TAYLOR, New-Milford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A COUNTRY seat of 18 acres, on the Kingsbridge road, one mile and a half south of Yonkers; house in good order, containing seventeen rooms, bathroom, hot and cold water and furnace, convenient carriage-house, stables, &c.; a never-failing supply of spring and cistern water; a fine garden, well stocked with choice fruit, and a good orchard in full bearing; location high, commanding an extensive view, and well shaded with forest trees. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, adjoining Sunnyside, a handsome stone house, 40 feet square, contains about 20 rooms, bath-room, water-closet, &c., large carriage-house and stable; there are thirty acres laid out as garden and lawn, and is directly on the water. The views are unsurpassed. For price and permit apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—(FLUSHING)—Very complete house; erected by owner two years since, in first-class neighborhood; contains eleven rooms, butler's pantry, bathroom, water-closet, laundry, furnace, gas throughout, well, cistern—every possible convenience of City houses; grounds ample, beautifully improved; six minutes' walk from depot. Price, $13,000; two-thirds can remain on mortgage, or will exchange for City property. JAMES B. PARSONS, 79 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—THREE NEW HOUSES pleasantly situated on Central-av., five minutes' walk from depot, for sale at reasonable prices; have 15 and 16 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, gas, furnace and range. Apply to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., or corner Main and Cone sts., Orange.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A VERY HANDsome, modern-built cottage, with nicely arranged grounds, stable, &c., situated in the beautiful "Valley of the Ramapo," New-Jersey, one hour by Erie Railway from the City; perfectly healthy and free from mosquitoes; rent moderate. Address Box No. 5,447, New-York City.

AT MOUNT VERNON—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A house replete with conveniences, ten rooms, plenty of closets and pantries, good cellar, &c.; grounds, ½ acre, running through from 2d to 3d avs.; small barn; place adorned with shade trees and flowering shrubs; all small fruits in profusion. Apply to WM. HOWE, No. 46 Leonard-st., or on the premises at Mount Vernon.

FARM TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR TILL November next; possession immediately; the farm is 100 acres, four miles from Summit, N. J., an hour's ride on Morris and Essex Railroad; numerous buildings, good house and abundance of fruit, &c.; room for a large family, and exceedingly healthy; daily mail stage from Summit Depot passes by the farm.
PRESCOTT & SON, No. 75 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT MOTT HAVEN, WEST-CHESTER Co., N. Y., a new frame-house, three-story and basement, French roof, twelve rooms, gas, and heater; situated on Buena Ridge; one minute from depot of Harlem Railroad. For particulars inquire of B. CARLEY, Buena Ridge, Mott Haven.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR BY RAIL from the City, a new and desirable house, with bay windows, containing 12 rooms, large pantries, furnace, range, &c.; location elevated and view fine; three minutes' walk from the depot. Apply to W. J. COCHRAN, No. 895 Broadway, or to J. BONNEL, Esq., at Summit.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT PATERSON, N. J.—A substantial three-story brick house, desirably located; contains 16 rooms, and has all modern improvements and conveniences. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE—HOUSE and lot on South-st., one of the most desirable locations in town; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of THEO. AYRES, Morristown, or L. H. JOHNSON, No. 32 Warren-st., New-York City.

TWO NEAT AND TASTEFUL DWELLINGS, just finished and for sale, at Mount Vernon; lots large and beautifully located; prices $6,500 and $7,000. CHARLES CRARY, No. 1 4 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence; thirty minutes from the City, near the water; buildings good; with four or more acres; well fruited. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
New-Jersey,
opens 15th of June with terms reduced. For particulars, route, &c., address S. T. COZZENS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING AT Madison, N. J., would take a gentleman and his wife or two ladies to board for the Summer, or balance of the year; no other boarders. Address, with reference, Box No. 5,219 New-York Post-office.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad, several desirable suites of rooms can be had in the Summit House; pure mountain air, fine drives, &c.; house pleasantly situated; within two minutes' walk of depot.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD THREE minutes' walk from depot and five from boat landing; 1½ hours from New-York; in Stamford, Conn.
R. J. STEVENSON.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY, AT moderate rent, in New-York, west of 3d-av., or in Brooklyn, adjacent to the ferries, a floor of about four rooms, with conveniences for housekeeping. Address, with terms and other particulars, C. B. H., Box No. 4,600 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES ROOMS without board. Locality preferred 26th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs. For suitable apartments a reasonable price will be paid. Address B., Post-office Box, No. 4,161.

WANTED—BY A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMIly, a nice four-story brown-stone house, furnished or unfurnished, between 23d and 38th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address B., Post-office Box No. 2,646.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN A CAR OF THE HARLEM RAILroad Company, in the month of January last, a package containing a considerable amount of money in bills. The owner can have the same upon application to the Treasurer of the Harlem Railroad Company, by proving property and paying expenses of advertising.

TEACHERS.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FEMALE COLLEGES.—A gentleman wishes (for the next scholastic year) the position of Professor of Modern Languages in a prosperous female institution. Having had many years of experience in teaching languages, is fully qualified for such a situation; he will invest $1,500; unquestionable references given and required. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FRENCH LESSONS.—AN EXPERIENCED young Professor of distinguished education, lately arrived from Paris, and speaking English fluently, desires a few private lessons; residence vicinity 23d-st. and 5th-av.; would also wish to make arrangements with an institution; best City references. Address X., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching English, French, (spoken,) Latin and Music, desires an engagement as resident teacher in a family; best references. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, the family residence of the late Thomas H. Leggett, in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, icehouse, and in fact all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place, and early possession given. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FOR THREE YEARS, A SPLENDID country residence of about 10 acres on North Hempstead Harbor, L. I. The house is large and commodious, containing 21 rooms; is heated with hot air and contains gas and water conveniences throughout; on the premises, besides all the necessary outbuildings, are a grapery, a greenhouse and a trout pond; in front of the mansion is a fine lawn with an extensive water front and a beautiful grove of locusts, evergreens and other choice trees; there is an abundance of fruit of many varieties on the place; or the place will be sold with the balance of the farm, (in all about 96 acres,) on which are a farm-house and other buildings. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE BEAUTIfully located on the shore of Prince's Bay; house containing nineteen rooms; stable, carriage-house, &c.; a large garden with abundance of fruit; can be rented with or without fifty acres of well cultivated land with a large apple and quince orchard; within three-quarters of a mile of Pleasant Plains Station; trains leave nearly every hour during the day for New-York. Address SAMUEL J. VAIL, Prince's Bay Post-office, Staten Island, or Pleasant Plains Station.

TO LET—14 AND 19 ST. MARKS-PL., 3-ST. H. S. No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway, four-story h. s. Nos. 52 Crosby-st., two-story and attic high-stoop. Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st., floors. Nos. 5 and 7 William-st., offices.

Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12, or at No. 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, FURnished house at Newtown, Long Island, suitable for a large family; very conveniently situated, and within easy access of New-York by two lines of railroad; large garden and stable. Possession at once. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, FOR the Summer or year, a furnished dwelling, containing 12 rooms, 4 acres of land, bounded on the Hudson River; shade and fruit in abundance; ten minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. Apply to H. ONDERDONK, Nyack, New-York.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, L. I., OVERlooking lower bay, two good size and comfortable cottages; one furnished, the other unfurnished; each having a garden plot containing fruit, berries, &c.; stable room large; icehouse well filled. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Greenpoint Ferry.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT beautifully located in the delightful village of Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass.; fine old mansion, containing 12 rooms; and 15 acres of ground tastefully laid out and abundantly shaded. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT MANHATTANVILLE, WITHIN one minute's walk of 8th-av. cars, the upper part of a house; house has fine grounds; stable and vegetable garden if desired; rent reasonable to a responsible tenant. For terms, &c., address A. B. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEMENT house, No. 321 West 35th-st., 200 feet west of 8th-av., with carpets and oil-cloth, at a reduced rent, $1,400. Apply on the premises, from 9:30 A. M. to 4 P. M., or at No. 711 Lexington-av. J. SEXTON.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING—FURNISHED COTtage and garden; ten rooms; beautifully shaded, ten minutes' walk, on flagging from depot; rent $600; Inquire (near cottage) of Mr. WM. SMART, Flushing—or P. A. VAN BERGEN, No. 9 William-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT RYE, N. Y., TO LET for five months; contains 14 rooms, with modern improvements. For further particulars address J. M. HALSTED, Rye, N. Y., or No. 68 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A nicely-furnished house, situate in one of the finest streets of Bridgeport, Conn. Inquire of
J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State-st.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

TO RENT—AT FLUSHING, SPACIOUS HOUSE, completely furnished, sixteen rooms, bath-room, furnace, gas; two acres, beautifully improved; situation very elevated; near depot.
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO RENT—IN ORANGE, N. J.—FOR THE SUMmer, a large and commodious house with five acres of land, a fine garden and great variety of fruit; within five minutes' walk of the Brick Church Station. Apply to JOHN WILEY, No. 2 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED country seats to let; desirably located; of easy access to the City; also furnished and unfurnished houses in this City and Brooklyn. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN NORWALK, Conn., a fine house of 7 rooms, nearly new; barn and stable, with 30 acres of land; near railroad depot and steamboat landing. Rent $500; price $5,500.
JOS. McGRAW, No. 422 6th-av.

$450.—TO LET—AT HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, fifteen minutes' walk from depot, small cottage, with several acres good land, water and fruit. Apply to WM. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

TO LET—A SMALL, NICELY FURNISHED house, (excepting two rooms,) consisting of parlors, dining-room, kitchen, store-room and four sleeping rooms, to a family of adults. No. 125 East 31st-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE UP THE Housatonic Valley; beautiful and shady grounds, barn, icehouse, &c. Address Box No. 6,156 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—ON SEASHORE, CHARMING LOCAtion, large house, stable and five acres ground, on lease of one or three years. Rent, $800 per annum. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR OF DWELLING, No. 20 East 14th-st., with extension, between University-place and 5th-av.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Apply at the bakery on the premises.

TO LET—THE DWELLING NO. 163 WEST 21ST-st., with the furniture. Apply to HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 331 Pearl-st., Franklin-square.

TO LET—AT NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., A HANDsomely furnished cottage, within ten minutes' walk of the landing. Apply at No. 24 Dey-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FURNISHED COTTAGE, 13 rooms, near depot, to let; price $1,000.
W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

PACKARD'S
ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 937 Broadway, and No. 161 5th-av.,
corner of 22d-st.

The design of this School is to afford facilities for Thorough Training in English Branches, preparatory to entering upon professional studies or business. Special pains will be taken with boys from ten years old upward. The new system of "Object Teaching" will be applied, under the direction of an accomplished teacher.

A short session of nine weeks will commence on MONDAY, May 4. Terms moderate. Call or send for circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE,
Irvington, on the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. For circular address
A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Summer session of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY of May next, and continue until October.

A GENTLEMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE and established reputation as a teacher, who is about starting with a pupil for the Continent of Europe, to spend a year or more in study, is desirous of taking in charge one or two additional pupils; expenses and terms will be moderate, study being made the paramount object; the best references given and required. Address by letter, Room No. 21, Union Theological Seminary, University-place, New-York.

FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS—Environs of Hartford, Conn. Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal. The number of pupils is limited to twelve. The Summer term will begin on the 1st of May.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and give an elegant business style of writing; open day and evening all Summer.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.; number limited to 25, Institution endowed. Terms, $150 for twenty weeks.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 4. For circulars address the Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE—By PROF. J. L. PARRAIN, No. 27 Bond-st. At home, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
The World Mutual Life Insurance Company have removed into their new office, No. 160 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—JOHN WILEY & SON, IMPORTers, Publishers and Booksellers, have removed to No. 2 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, under Mercantile Library. J. W. & S. are agents for the sale of Bagster & Sons' Bibles, &c.; London Tract Society's publications, Campbell & Tudhope's Sunday-school Cards, Murray's Hand-Books for Travelers, Cambridge Bibles, &c., &c. Scientific Books at wholesale and retail.

FRANCIS T. & JOSEPH WALKER have removed their office from No. 18 to No. 10 Wall-st. May 1, 1868.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY SERVANT, a situation as chambermaid, or would do up ladies' linens, or to take care of children; is fully competent to do either; has the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has lived for two years. Can be seen, for two days, at 1,411 Broadway, near 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; understands fluting. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 132 West 23d-st., near 6th-av. Best of reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to take care of a growing child; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference, and has no objection to the country; can be seen for two days. None but first-class families need apply at No. 213 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a small private family; she understands cooking in all its branches, and can furnish the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. City preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; baking and pastry; all kinds of desserts; best of reference. Address No. 543 West 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry and baking; wishes to go the country; the best City references. Call for two days at No. 102 24th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; the best of City reference can be given from every place that she has lived. Apply at No. 124 West 40th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands all the branches of American, French and German cooking, and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl of steady habits to do the down-stairs work of a small plain family, or would do general housework; has the best of City references. Can be seen until engaged, rear of No. 118 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTEStant woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands her work; good reference; country preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 137 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 322 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children, or general housework; no objection to the country. Call or address A. M. KELLY, No. 516 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with excellent City references, a situation in the City or country, in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages, $11. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a small private family or boarding-house; makes excellent bread and pastry; will do the small washing; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., Cottage.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as a good cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good City references. Call for 2 days at No. 344 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing; would go to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 205 West 27th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as good cook, washer and ironer; an excellent baker; or will do general housework; in City or country; good reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing or plain sewing and make herself generally useful. Apply at her present employer's, where she has lived three years and a half, No. 105 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children; would like to go to the country; good City references. Call for two days at No. 117 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as chambermaid and assist in the washing; has 12 years' reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 1,356 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook; is also a good washer and ironer; can give good reference if required. Call, for two days, at No. 275 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 20 years of age a situation as children's maid; is a very good plain seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 355 West 32d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting and to assist with the washing; two years' reference. Call at No. 161 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG WOMAN a situation as first-class laundress; no objection to the country; good City references. Apply at No. 63 West 33d-st., corner Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting; best City reference from her last place. No. 107 West 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener and groom; good reference given. Address W. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or take care of children; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 211 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid, and will assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at 437 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A young Protestant girl in a good family, to take care of children above two years old. No. 277 3d-av.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY the 10th of May; is a married German of long experience; fully understands the care of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, where he got first prizes, fruits and vegetables, farming and laying out new places. Address H. L., Harlem Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; can give years' City reference; is a good, honest, industrious, sober man, and understands the care of horses and harness; and is willing to make himself useful. Address A. B. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man who understands his business thoroughly; has six years' reference from his last employer; is a willing and obliging man. Address M. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; will assist in a garden and make himself useful; and be found sober and honest; has good reference from his last place. Address K., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT, (Scotchman,) a situation as coachman and groom; in City or country; understands his duties thoroughly, and is willing and obliging; best of reference. Address G. C., Room No. 52 Frankfort House, corner William-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman, in City or country; perfectly understands his business; is willing and obliging. Call on, or address C. A. LITTLEFIELD, No. 516 West 27th-st., for a week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as bartender or grocery clerk; has best City and country reference. Call or address by letter J. R., No. 91 West 17th-st., near 9th-av., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE care of a house for the Summer months; the best of City reference. To be seen at No. 222 West 27th-st., Room No. 20.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 years of age, in a wholesale or manufacturing business; good references will be given and a few thousand dollars furnished to perfectly responsible parties. Address, with full particulars, C. C., Box 130 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; she must understand her business and be a first-class baker. One who has good references and is willing to go into the country can apply at No. 12 East 34th-st., on Saturday, May 2, between the hours of 12 and 3.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT A GENtleman's country-seat, a short distance from the City; either English, Welsh, Scotch or German. One who can produce good testimonials may find a good home by addressing Box No. 3,579 Post-office, with name and references.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS lady's maid and seamstress; must understand dressmaking and hairdressing; City reference from last situation will be required. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 105 5th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS TO GO a short distance in the country with a family for the Summer; Protestant preferred. Apply between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 51 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A VEGETABLE GARDENER; also, a man capable of grading and laying out a gentleman's place; good farmer preferred. Practical men only need apply, at No. 113 South-st., at 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, AND TO ASSIST IN a garden; must have good City recommendations in both capacities. Apply to Mr. ANDESON, No. 332 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS and nurse, with City recommendations. Apply at No. 29 West 46th-st., from 9 till 2 o'clock.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,
Have the largest assorted stock of
FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND SPRING BEDS,
of any house in the City, and owing to the general decline in material and repeal of tax, we will, until FURTHER NOTICE, TO REDUCE THE PRICE 30 PER CENT.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly, between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA.
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, May 13
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, May 20
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, May 27
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, June 10

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German Steamship SMIDT, Capt. H. RASCHEN, of 2,400 tons capacity, WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK ON HER FIRST RETURN TRIP TO BREMEN about May 15.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin..........$75 } Payable in
Second Cabin..........36 } Gold.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For further information, freight and passage, apply to THIELE, SEILER & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $80 gold; steerage, $35 currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........SURMONT..........SATURDAY, May 2
VILLE DE PARIS..........DUCHESNE..........SATURDAY, May 16
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..........SATURDAY, May 30
ST. LAURENT..........BOCANDE..........SATURDAY, June 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, May 2, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

IOWA..........HEDDERWICK..........May 2
UNITED KINGDOM..........DONALDSON..........May 6
COLUMBIA..........CARNAGHAN..........May 9
CALEDONIA..........MACDONALD..........May 16

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, May 6
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, May 13
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, May 20
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, May 27
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, June 3
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, June 10

Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage..........145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO sails..........April 30
SIBERIA sails..........May 7

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, May 2
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..........MONDAY, May 4
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, May 9
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, May 16
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY, May 18
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY, May 23

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, THOMAS, will leave SATURDAY, May 2, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23 d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

NEW-YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

VIRGO, Capt. JOHN DEAKEN.
NEVADA, Capt. W. MEGILL.

Steamship VIRGO will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. VAN SICE, May 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, May 14.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, May 21.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

EXTRA STEAMER FOR HAVANA,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the steamer MISSOURI for Havana, on SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.

New and elegant side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.

One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant stateroom accommodations, apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.

Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1½ per cent.

Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 9—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. E. SMITH.

Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.

THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

MAY 5—Steamship FULTON, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

MAY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF FREIGHT TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

90 cents per cubic foot, 1¾ cents per pound. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sails on SATURDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock noon. For particulars apply at freight office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

FOR BERMUDA.

The steamship COMMANDER is expected to arrive from Bermuda on WEDNESDAY, April 29, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to THOMAS J. OUTERBRIDGE, No. 112 Front-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, as follows:

CLEOPATRA..........SATURDAY, May 2
GEO. CROMWELL..........VAILL..........SATURDAY, May 9
CORTES..........WHITMAN..........SATURDAY, May 16
GEO. WASHINGTON..........GAGER..........SATURDAY, May 23.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For freight or passage apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 2.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 9.

Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.

For freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.

The first-class steamships

MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves....SATURDAY, May 2
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves....SATURDAY, May 9

at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

MATANZAS will sail on the following Saturday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers

STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, } MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, } TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;

leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Ap. 23, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Ap. 22, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, April 25, 9 A. M.	Friday, April 24, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, April 28, 10 A. M.	Monday, April 27, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Ap. 30, 12:30 P. M.	Wednesday, Ap. 29, 10:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 2, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, May 1, 1 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to all points West and North. The steamers C. VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st. daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on Sunday evenings, $2.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave the pier foot of Franklin-st. every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Returning, will leave Saugerties TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at the same hour.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves Harrison-st. Pier every morning at 8 o'clock, without exception, touching at 34th-st., landing at Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank's.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.

THE STEAMER MARY POWELL.

leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS, PLUMBERS' SLABS, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds. MARBLEIZED SLABS for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., Warehouse, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIETIES, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS— Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in the manufacture of fine jewelry, by a firm well known the past 18 years. The advertiser would confer with a party desirous of establishing himself in a fair business and who can furnish $20,000 capital. Office in New-York. Communications addressed to R. C., Post-office Box No. 2,129, will be confidential if requested.

FOR SALE IN BOSTON—ROOMS FOR THE sale and repair of sewing-machines; doing a good business; located in Court-st., and a good place to introduce new machines. Also, repair shop in Washington-st.; established four years; present owner going to Canada. For a bargain apply to or address Sewing-Machine Rooms, No. 144 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

PARTNER WANTED.—AN ENERGETIC business man, with from $15,000 to $20,000, to increase the business of a publishing house on Broadway, fifteen years established, and one of the largest of its kind in the country. The best of references given and required. Address PUBLISHER, Box No. 3,567 New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY."

J. H. DRAPER & CO. WILL SELL, on TUESDAY, May 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon,

AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, BY ORDER OF FRANCIS SKIDDY, ESQ., ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY:

The eight-story brick building No. 380 South-st., known as the "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY," 70 feet front, 140 feet deep, extending through to Front-st., with all the machinery and appurtenances of a sugar refinery in complete running order, and capable of turning out 1,500 barrels of sugar a week. Also, dock privileges and storehouse on the north side of Front-st., adjoining the refinery, built on leased ground, with unexpired lease. Also, a complete stock of boneblack, supposed to be about 500,000 pounds. For further information apply on the premises, until day of sale, to A. B. THORBURN.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SALE OF CIGARS FOR VIOLATION OF THE REVENUE LAWS.

By order of Hon. H. A. Smythe, Collector of the Port, on MONDAY, the 4th day of May, at No. 117 Pearl-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock:

Messrs. LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell as above, very superior brands of imported cigars in small lots, among which are Upmans & Upmans' Regalia, Figaros, Intimidad and many other very choice and rare brands.

Parties wishing a fine article should not miss this rare opportunity.

Sale positive. Terms cash.

Catalogues ready at the auctioneers' office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the brown-stone mansion No. 11 East 14th-st., all the elegant furniture therein, viz.: Rosewood parlor suites in rich satin brocatel, carved rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites, ebony and gilt bedsteads, wardrobes, bureaus, rich carved rosewood armour a glace with mirror doors, black walnut and oak extension tables, buffets and chairs, black walnut and ebony library suites in reps, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, with carved gilt cornices to match, Axminster, Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, and rich satin brocatel and lace curtains, rosewood and gilt cornices, linen shades, together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction THIS DAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household and office furniture, consisting of oak, black-walnut and chestnut parlor and chamber furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, marble-top buffets, centre and side tables, extension tables, lace and brocatel curtains, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; also an assortment of office furniture, oak desks, stools, chairs, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF FIVE LOTS SITUATE ON SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 59TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee:

5TH-AV.—The plot of land, consisting of 5 lots, situate on the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 59th-st., having a front on the avenue of 100 feet 5 inches, and on the street of 125 feet.

This property is opposite the grand entrance to Central Park, and the contemplated widening of the avenue by the Park Commissioners makes the avenue 300 feet wide in front of these premises.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on MONDAY, May 4, 1868, at 11 o'clock, at No. 70 West 14th-st., near 6th-av., by order of the Administratrix of the estate of the late Mrs. Julia Smith, deceased:

All the parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, mirrors, carpets, china and glass, kitchen utensils, &c.

Full particulars in Monday's papers.

Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE contained in St. George Hotel, 33d-st., and 6th-av.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the St. George Hotel, corner of 35th-st. and 6th-av., the furniture in said hotel consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, chandeliers and gas fixtures, wardrobes, mahogany sofas and rockers in hair-cloth, black walnut, cane-seated chairs, patent spring beds, china, crockery and glass ware, with other furniture which will be embraced in the catalogue, and sold by order of the mortgagees.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 2, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 20 East River:

2,011 Boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
2,754 Boxes fresh Sicily lemons.

Cargo bark *Concettina*, from Palermo.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL SECOND HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesroom, No. 101 Liberty-st., the entire furniture of a genteel four-story residence, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, kitchen articles, carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues at sale.

J. P. TRAVER, Auctioneer—Office No. 11 Chambers-st.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, MAY 4, AT 10½ o'clock, superb furniture of four-story and extension private house, No. 49 First-place, Brooklyn, near Clinton-st. Not excelled by any sale this season. Particulars hereafter. Catalogues on day of sale.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND OTHER furniture, billiard tables, &c., will be sold THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises No. 44 1st-place, Brooklyn, by virtue of a chattel mortgage.

AUCTION SALE OF SMUGGLED CIGARS.—Exceedingly choice brands of contraband cigars and cigarettes, such as Figaros, Partogas, Nou Hay Mas Altas, Principe de Galas, Jenny Linds, Henry Clays, Espanolas, Corona de Reginas, &c., will be sold by order of the Collector of the Port, at No. 117 Pearl-st., on MONDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. They will be offered, we understand, in small lots, such as gentlemen can purchase for their own use, and the opportunity to lay in a good stock is a rare one.

STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC, BALTIC AND WESTERN METROPOLIS.—Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the condition of a mortgage on the above-named vessels, executed and delivered to us by the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company, and bearing date the 21st day of March, A. D. 1867, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction on the 4th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer, the said steamships

ATLANTIC,
BALTIC and
WESTERN METROPOLIS,

together with all and singular their respective engines, machinery, boilers, masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables, ship and cabin furniture, plate, and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

Dated New-York City, April 25, 1868.

CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.

By order of directors, F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION—AT THE City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1868.

1. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of James-st. to Hunter's Point, L. I.

2. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Jackson-st. to Brooklyn, L. I.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 1, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Trustee, that he will upon the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange, and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said

MONTANA MILL,

with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same.

G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.

Dated APRIL 28, 1868.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1868.

WILL BE SOLD at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, under the supervision of Capt. D. G. THOMAS, M. S. K., at Depot of Army Clothing, Armory-square, this City, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described CLOTHING, &c., to wit:

15,000	pairs Bootees, hand-sewed.	62,000	Knapsacks.
		17,000	Canteens.
3,000	Trowsers, foot.	10,000	Metallic Shoulder Scales.
1,500	Trowsers, m't'd.		
12,873	Sack Coats, unlined.	6,300	Camp Kettles.
37,816	Felt Hats.	32,000	Mess Pans.
22,000	Hat Cords.	7,830	Ax Slings.
17,100	Leather Stocks.	1,561	Pick Slings.
2,339	Leather Leggings.	2,456	Hatchet Slings.
3,351	Linen Leggings.	4,010	Pickaxes.
30,000	yards Worsted Lace.	7,100	Pick Handles.

918 Hospital, Wall and Common Tents and Flies, (worn.)

About 50,000 N. C. Officers' Chevrons, Badges, &c.
About 250,000 numbers and letters. 60 Wall-Tent Poles. 19,900 Common Poles, &c.
Lot of Tent Pins, all sizes. &c.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Every purchaser will be required to make a cash deposit on the day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished on application.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

SAFES.

SAFE FOR SALE.—MARVIN & CO. MAKE, large sized burglar and fire-proof, steel vault inside, two combination locks, folding doors. KASSON & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEAM-FIRE-PROOF SAFE, with combination lock. Apply at No. 168 Nassau-st., Sun Building.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED IN the best manner. Terms and prices to suit all. Ladies who wish to avoid exorbitant prices for dental work will find it to their advantage to call before engaging work elsewhere. To persons whose means are limited, a deduction will be made.

No. 235 6th-av., New-York, No. 933 Arch-st., and No. 103 North 10th-st., Philadelphia.

DR. CHARLES A. WHITE, Manufacturer and Inserter of Artificial Teeth.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Willow Tree, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Northport passenger trains and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead, and for Greenport SATURDAYS only.

4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Hempstead and Glen Cove.

5:30 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point for Northport at 9:30 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:05 P. M. To take effect April 25, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S FUND AND RETREAT.

At an annual meeting of the Trustees of the Seaman's Fund and Retreat, held at their office No. 12 Old-slip, on the 21st day of April, 1868, pursuant to the notice for organizing the Board of Trustees and appointing the usual officers for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

Hon. CLARKSON CROLIUS, President.
Capt. JOSEPH PERKINS, Secretary.
Dr. THOMAS C. MOFFATT, Physician-in-Chief.
Dr. JOHN L. FEENY, House Physician.
Dr. O. T. SHERMAN, Second Assistant Physician.
Rev. JOHN OGLE, Jr., Chaplain.
LYMAN G. WEBSTER, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

Capt. JOHN M. FERRIER,
Capt. KENNY COUILLARD,
Capt. WM. W. STOREY.

JOSEPH PERKINS, Secretary.

GUERLAIN,

PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1868.

ADVERTISEMENT.—AN ARMY MEDICAL Board, to consist of Surgeon J. B. Brown, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.; Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.; Surgeon John Moore, Brevet Col., U. S. A.; and Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., will meet in New-York City, on the 1st of May next, for the examination of Assistant-Surgeons U. S. Army, for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, physically sound, and graduates of a regular medical college.

Applications for permission to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army during the late war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and date and place of service, and testimonials from officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

The number of vacancies now existing in the Medical Corps of the Army is thirty-nine.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A.

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 46, for three lectures on stricture, to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

WANTED—THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF the NEW-YORK TIMES:

1860—July 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 17, 24, 25, 28.
Aug. 6, 24, Sept. 18, 22, 26.
Oct. 9, 27, 31, Nov. 24.
Dec. 1, 3, 7, 17, 26, 28.
1865—May 4, 30, Dec. 7.
1866—March 3, April 14, Aug. 11, 25, Sept. 26.
1867—Aug. 31.

Apply to GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO., Pearl and Pine sts.

DIVING APPARATUS.—FOR SALE, THE valuable improvements of Benoist Rouquayrol, of Paris, for supplying to diving apparatus a continual flow of air, and for regulating the flow of gases in such apparatus, which inventions have been patented in this country. For rights to use the same, apply to S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE —One of the most beautifully arranged in this State. Cost $6,000, offered for $3,500, half cash, security for balance, or good indorsed note one year. Proposals for three days only. Address PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Box No. 340, Troy, N. Y.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE Mr. GEORGE HAZEN ceases to be the agent for the sale of our Renovating Horse Powders, and has no right or authority to make contracts, or collect moneys for our account.

STARIN & FLOYD, No. 209 Duane-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED.—Desertion, drunkenness, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

HOOPER'S ART WAREROOMS, NO. 122 Nassau-st.—Fifty thousand dollar stock of oil paintings, engravings, Christmas picture frames, at a sacrifice for cash. Come and see.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at reasonable prices, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SILICATE.—THE NEW SILICATE SLATE— neat, handy and durable.

ASA L. SHIPMAN & SON, General Agents, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York.

PAPER HANGINGS—FOR SALE CHEAP, slightly damaged in the manufacture. Apply at the factory, No. 112 East 50th-st., near 3d-av.

SHOW CASES OLD AND NEW OF ALL descriptions sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & FERSCH, No. 148 Chatham-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ANNA A. HOYT against AZOR HOYT.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 182 Broadway, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1868.

G. U. REYNOLDS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 2, 1868.

Will be presented the popular play, in 5 acts, by Lovel, author of "The Trial of Love," "The Wife's Secret," &c., entitled

LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. J. T. WARD, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss MARY BARRETT.

MONDAY—THE RIVALS.
TUESDAY—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

In rehearsal, and will speedily be produced, Tom Taylor's beautiful Comedy entitled

MASKS AND FACES.

In active rehearsal, and will shortly be produced, an ORIGINAL ROMANTIC DRAMA, replete with great interest, novel and picturesque effects.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

RISTORI TO-NIGHT.
DIRECTOR, J. GRAU.
ADELAIDE RISTORI'S FAREWELL IN AMERICA.
SEASON IN NEW-YORK LIMITED TO FIVE NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 2, FOR THE FIRST TIME, SOR TERESA (SISTER TERESA), OR ISABELLA SUAREZ.

produced with immense enthusiasm during the late incomparable and triumphant season in Havana.

ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of SOR TERESA; OR, ISABELLA SUAREZ.

Ticket offices now open. Down town, Peters' music-store, No. 200 Broadway. Up town, Schirmer's music-store, 701 Broadway, and at Theatre Francais.

SOR TERESA MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

Second and third Ristori nights, MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 4 and 5. PRICES AS USUAL. FAMILY CIRCLE 50 CENTS.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY.

WONDERFUL EXHIBITION.

NEVER SEEN IN THIS COUNTY BEFORE.

SENOR ANTONIO CAPO

will exhibit at Dodworth Hall the finest gallery of pictures and portraits, cut in paper with common scissors.

Among the portraits there are to be found those of all the Presidents of the United States, from the immortal WASHINGTON down to the lamented LINCOLN, and his successor, ANDREW JOHNSON.

Exhibition open from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 8 to 11 P. M.

Price of admission to the gallery 50 cents, and 30 cents extra to see the artist at work.

IRVING HALL.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1868.
BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS.
BLIND TOM,
THE
WONDERFUL NEGRO-BOY PIANIST,

will give a series of his

RECHERCHE ENTERTAINMENTS
AT
IRVING HALL,

commencing

MONDAY, MAY 4.

his first appearance in this City since his return from Europe, where he was

VISITED BY THOUSANDS,

and regarded by all as the

GREATEST MUSICAL GENIUS LIVING.

The sale of reserved seats for each performance will commence Wednesday, 29th inst., at Pond's music-stores, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; at No. 114 Broadway, and at the box-office, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Doors open at 7, performance commences at 7¾.

MATINEES—WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, at 2 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 6th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for "Additions and Alterations," and for furnishing Primary School No. 27, situated on the north side of West 37th-st., near 10th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be endorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES G. DIMOND,
JOHN HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINER,
DANIEL EARLY,
Board of Trustees Twentieth Ward.

Dated APRIL 21, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the building and furnishing of new wings, &c., for Grammar School No. 28, on the north side of 40th-st., near 8th-av.; also, for furnishing Grammar School No. 58, on 52d-st., near 8th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

W. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN M. HELCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERRENCE RILEY,
A. H. UNDERHILL,
Board of Trustees Twenty-second Ward.

Dated APRIL 20, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and furnishing of new wings, &c., for Grammar School No. 12, on Madison-st., near Jackson-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

DENNIS J. TWIGG,
WM. H. THRALL,
JAMES COLLINS,
THOMAS SHEILS,
DENNIS DUNN,
Board of Trustees Seventh Ward.

Dated April 20, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 5th of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the seats, desks and other furniture, required for the new Primary School on Roosevelt-st., near Cherry-st. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MORRIS FRIEDSAM,
WM. KENNEDY,
EDWARD SWEENEY,
THOMAS DRISCOLL,
A. J. FULLERTON,

APRIL 20, 1868. Board of Trustees Fourth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and furnishing of new wings, &c., for Grammar School No. 5, on Mott-st., near Prince-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Erecting new Wings, &c.," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MICHAEL BURKE,
JOHN BUSH,
S. R. KIRKHAM,
PATRICK BRENNAN,
HENRY MANRON,
Board of Trustees Fourteenth Ward.

Dated APRIL 21, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, May 5, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the seats, desks and other furniture required for Grammar School No. 57, on 115th-st., near 3d-av.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

T. E. B. HAWKS,
LWSN N. FULLER,
JOHN STRAITON,
CHARLES PLACE,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
Board of Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Dated APRIL 20, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May, 1868, at 3 P. M., for altering and repairing, also for furnishing Grammar School No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick sts., and Wing on West Broadway, pursuant to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Altering and Repairing," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

W. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN HEWITT,
CLAUS PUCKHAFER,
ZIMRI WEST,
W. H. BURRAS,
Board of Trustees Fifth Ward.

Dated APRIL 22, 1868.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, April 27, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, for delivery at military posts of the several quantities of coal, viz.:

At David's Island, 236 tons of coal.
At Fort Lafayette, 100 tons of coal.

The coal is to be of the best quality of Anthracite, of egg size, to be delivered in the yards at each post, to be weighed on the post scale.

The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the proposals, if deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned.

DUFUS INGALLS,
Brev. Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Quartermaster-Gen.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT
TO
H. L. BATEMAN,
Director of the Parisian Opera Bouffe.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, MAY 2,

BATEMAN'S PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE,
comprising
ALL THE ORIGINAL ARTISTS,

Mlle. TOSTEE, Mlle. FLEURY LONGCHAMPS, Mlle. DE FELCOURT, MM. GUFFROY, LAGRIFFOUL, DE CHESNE, LEDUC, MONIES, &c., &c.

THE GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA appear at both

THE MATINEE AND EVENING PERFORMANCES.

GRAND
GALA MATINEE.
Commencing at 1 o'clock.
LA BELLE HELENE.

Opera Bouffe, in three acts, by Offenbach.

ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE, ONE DOLLAR.

THE EVENING PERFORMANCE,

Commencing at 8 o'clock precisely, will consist of the first and second acts of

LA GRANDE DUCHESS,

OPERA BOUFFE, BY J. OFFENBACH.

To be followed by the first appearance in many years of

MR. H. L. BATEMAN,

in his celebrated personation of HAVERSACK,

supported by a TALENTED COMPANY.

THE OLD GUARD.

ENGLISH DRAMA IN ONE ACT. BY BOUCICAULT.

To conclude with the second act of LA BELLE HELENE.

OPERA BOUFFE, BY J. OFFENBACH.

ADMISSION $1.
RESERVED SEATS $1 EXTRA.
PRIVATE BOXES ACCORDING TO LOCATION.

Reserved seats can be had at the Box offices of the Academy of Music and French Theatre. Also at Nos. 200 and 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

SECOND GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

MONDAY, MAY 18.	THURSDAY, MAY 21.
TUESDAY, MAY 19.	FRIDAY, MAY 22.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.	SATURDAY, MAY 23.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY, MAY 23.

Tickets for the entire Festival, including reserved seats, $5, the sale of which commences

THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, MAY 2, AT STEINWAY HALL.

The following important works will be performed:

Handel's Oratorio..........The Messiah
Haydn's Oratorio..........The Creation
Mendelssohn's Oratorio..........Elijah

Suite in D, No. 3..........J. S. Bach
Overture, "Magic Flute"..........Mozart
Pastoral Symphony No. 6..........Beethoven
Symphony, "Wellington's Victory"..........Beethoven
Symphony in B minor..........Schuber
Reformation Symphony (first time)..........Mendelssohn
Fourth Symphony..........Schuman
Dramatic Symphony, "Romeo and Juliet"..........Berlioz
Struenser Music..........Meyerbeer
Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg"..Wagner
Mephisto Waltz..........Liszt
Concerto for piano and orchestra, S. B. Mills..........Chopin
New Symphony..........F. L. Ritter
Concerto for piano and orchestra, J. N. Pattison..........Henselt
New concerto for piano and orchestra, A. H. Pease......

THE GRAND CHORUS OF THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA,
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT MILITARY BAND AND ALL THE BEST VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL TALENT HAVE BEEN ENGAGED FOR THE OCCASION.

STEINWAY HALL.

FOURTH AND LAST SERIES!

MORNING AND EVENING READINGS by MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2,

The Reading will be miscellaneous, consisting of the following selections:

PART OF MILTON'S "COMUS."
"RUTH," BY W. WORDSWORTH.
PORTION OF SCOTT'S "MARMION."
"THE BUILDING OF THE SHIP"..........LONGFELLOW.
"THE BOAT OF GRASS"..........ANONYMOUS.
"BARBARA FRETCHIE"..........WHITTIER.

The MORNING READINGS will commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

Admission $1; reserved seats $1 50.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS,

EXTENSION OF TIME.

The Managers of the GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, ON THE CORNER OF 34TH-ST. AND BROADWAY, having, in compliance with numerous requests, postponed their Provincial tour, respectfully announce that the

SEASON IN NEW-YORK

will be briefly prolonged, and that this

IMMENSE ESTABLISHMENT,

with its company of

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STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 6,
THE GRANDEST CONCERT OF THE SEASON,
COMPLIMENTARY TO
MR. JOHN DARCIE,
on which occasion
THE MOST BRILLIANT ARRAY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL ARTISTS EVER PRESENTED IN ONE PROGRAMME have kindly VOLUNTEERED THEIR SERVICES, ALL OF WHOM WILL APPEAR.

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OF THE ERA OF THE REFORMATION.

Fifth-av. Art Gallery, corner 14th-st.

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LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S LECTURES.

JOHN LORD, LL.D., will deliver a short course of three historical lectures in Dodworth's Rooms, 5th-av. and 26th-st., commencing on MONDAY EVENING, May 4, at 8 o'clock, and continue on following THURSDAY and MONDAY EVENINGS.

SUBJECTS:

MONDAY, May 4—*Oliver Cromwell.*
THURSDAY, May 7—*Edmund Burke.*
MONDAY, May 11—*Daniel Webster.*

These lectures, never delivered in New-York, are intended to illustrate the principles of revolution, as defended and opposed by statesmen.

Tickets for the course, $2. Single admission, $1.

To be had of Charles Scribner & Co., No. 654, Randolph, No. 770, Jones, No. 848, and Wilding, No. 500 Broadway. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

MEETINGS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE—WEST SIDE DIVISION.—Adjourned Convention will meet MONDAY EVENING, May 4, at 7½ o'clock, in Lincoln Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st. Delegates please attend.

C. P. HARTT, District Deputy.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-second-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First*—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the eighteenth day of May, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of May, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 1 o'clock P. M. *Second*—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of May, 1868. *Third*—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being on Seventy-second-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Seventy-second-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and, *Fourth*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of June, 1868, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JAMES H. COLEMAN, }
WILLIAM V. BRADY, } Commissioners.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, }

Dated NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York—pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the Act entitled "An Act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City, of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of May, 1868, at the opening of the Court, on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, as laid out by Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, April 22, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—EIGHTH WEEK.

THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

The prevailing hit, G. L. Fox's great Pantomime,

MATINEE	HUMPTY DUMPTY,	TO-NIGHT.
1½ TO-DAY.	HUMPTY DUMPTY,	AT 8.
MATINEE	HUMPTY DUMPTY,	TO-NIGHT.

Funniest Pantomime. The best Ballet. The loveliest spectacle ever exhibited in New-York. Crowded audiences, and throngs turned away. Uproarious fun, delightful singing and glorious comic tricks.

G. L. FOX..........as..........CLOWN.

Mlles. RITA SANGALI, BETTY RIGL, Mons. BAPTISTAN, LA PETITE RAVEL, Miss CARRIE A. MOORE, E. T. GOODRICH, champion skater.

MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

MATINEE PRICES: Admission, 75c.; balcony chairs, $1; orchestra chairs, $1 50; family circle, 50c.; children, admission, 50c. Open at 12½; begins at 1½.

EVENING—Opens at 7; begins at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY

The curtain rises precisely at 7¾; performance terminates at 11 o'clock.

SPLENDID TRIUMPH.
BRILLIANT RECEPTION OF THE NEW ATTRACTIONS.
CROWDED HOUSES.

SATURDAY, May 2, 1868, two performances. THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 1; EVENING at 7¾, will be performed for the 107th and 108th times, the Grand Spectacular Burlesque, the

WHITE FAWN,

in which will appear Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated

PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.

THIS SATURDAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
The great Comedians, in both.

MATINEE AT 1½.	EVENING AT 7¾.
THIRD	ONLY TIME,
WILLIAMS'	IRELAND AS IT WAS.
MATINEE.	IRISH LION.
ONLY	MR. AND MRS.
RORY O'MORE	BARNEY WILLIAMS
MATINEE.	IN BOTH PIECES.

On MONDAY, Chas. Gayler's romantic Drama, THE CONNIE SOOGAH.

EVERYTHING NEW AND A SUPERB CAST.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK AND EMPHATIC SUCCESS OF THE WORRELL SISTERS, SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE, IN PARIS AND HELEN,

adapted from Offenbach's LA BELLE HELENE.

Original music and choruses by augmented orchestra and operatic chorus, under Mr. H. Tissington's direction. To conclude with Mr. Falconer's farce of

TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE,

with the popular eccentric comedian,

MR. M. W. LEFFINGWELL,

in his famous character of Romeo Jaffier Jenkins.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The people's favorite actor, Mr. G. C. BONIFACE. Crowds rushing every night to see the Life and Adventures of the notorious Housebreaker

JACK SHEPPARD,

In 5 Acts, 35 Scenes, 20 Tableaux and Startling Effects.

IRVING HALL, BENEFIT OF THE ATTACHES.

SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 3.

The following artists have kindly volunteered their services:

Sunday Concert,..........Mrs. Jenny Kempton.
Sunday Concert,..........Mr Charles Henry.
Sunday Concert,..........Mr. H. M. Dempster.
Sunday Concert,..........Mr. Theo. Thomas.
Sunday Concert,..........Mr. A. H. Pease.
Sunday Concert,..........Mr. G. W. Colby.
Sunday Concert,..........Tickets, $1 00.

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OR, EMANCIPATION IN THE UNITED STATES, with portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Henry Ward Beecher and Galusha A. Grow. It covers nearly 300 square feet of canvas.

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INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS.
WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE.
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES.
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS.
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

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MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.—THE VICTORIA, $30; Argyle, $25; Duchess of Sutherland, $20. At STORMS, THURBER & CO., 751 Broadway.

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CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,

RICH DESIGNS.
SPRING SALES, 1868.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, three-ply and ingrain, from the best foreign and domestic manufactories, suitable to every style of furnishing.

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NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, fifty styles, $110 to $1,000 each; also, METROPOLITAN ORGANS; also, MASON & HAMLIN PORTABLE ORGANS, $75 to $225 each, offer the best assortment of organs in the country. Organs to rent or for sale, payable by quarter yearly installments. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

HAZELTON BROS.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,

With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.

Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of fifteen new and ten second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs, of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of pianos returned the 1st of May. Also, fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND piano-fortes, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand, grand, square and upright pianos to let, and sold on instalments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

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A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits. Her Circular to the Married, sent free.

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RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE, BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent by first post.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

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IMPEACHMENT.

(Continued from First Page.)

hands, how safe is it now with your hands if you were to enter into their labors, and see and feel how your work compares in durability and excellency with theirs. Indeed, so familiar has the course of this argument made us with the great names of the Convention and the First Congress, that I could sometimes seem to think that the presence even of the Chief Justice was replaced by the serene majesty of Washington, and that from Massachusetts we had ADAMS and AMES, and from Connecticut SHERMAN and ELLSWORTH; and from New-Jersey, PATTERSON and BOUDINOT; and from New-York, HAMILTON and BENSON; and that they were to determine the case for us; not then, as if under this serene and majestic presence, your deliberations were to be conducted to their issue, and the Constitution was to come out from the watchful solicitude of these great guardians of its safety from their own judgment in this high Court of Impeachment,

MR. STANBERY'S ARGUMENT.

A few minutes before 3 the Senate took a recess of fifteen minutes. After recess it was nearly 3:30 o'clock before Mr. STANBERY commenced his remarks, the roll in the meantime having been called. Mr. STANBERY prefaced his remarks by saying (as nearly as with his back to the gallery he could be understood) that although in feeble health an irresistible impulse urged him on unseen, but friendly hands sustained him, and voices inaudible to others, he heard whispering or seeming to say, "Feeble champion of the right, hold not back; remember, the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; remember, a single pebble from the brook was enough to overthrow the giant that defied the armies of Israel."

At 4:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

[The late hour at which the report of Mr. STANBERY's argument was received prevents its publication this morning.—ED. TIMES.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After prayer by the Chaplain, the Speaker said: The gentleman from New-York (Mr. BROOKS) had given notice that he would to-day renew his resolution relative to the Impeachment Managers and the "Alta Vela" affair; therefore business will be transacted on the return of the members from the Senate this afternoon, and gentlemen desiring to refer bills will postpone their requests until that time. The members then accompanied the Managers to the Bar of the Senate.

When the members returned to the House, the Senate amendments to the Navy Appropriation bill were considered, some of which were concurred in and others left for future settlement by the two Houses.

MR. BROOKS' RESOLUTION.

Mr. BROOKS said he regretted to see that the vote taken on his proposition yesterday was altogether one of a party character; from this he had drawn an inference that there was an objection to his resolution concerning the Alta Vela affair. He now designed to resubmit the preamble, and, in lieu of the resolution, submit the following:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to investigate all the facts in this case, and that said committee be directed to make the earliest possible report to this House with such recommendations as the facts warrant.

The Speaker ruled that this was a question of privilege, subject to the rule whether the House would consider it. If no objection should be made, he would announce that the resolution was now before the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved the following as a substitute for the resolution:

"That consent is given to the Managers and any other members of the House to be heard on any question of personal explanation connected with the trial of the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON."

Mr. WASHBURNE explained that the majority voted against the resolution of the gentleman yesterday, not because of hostility to it, but the reason that the Managers were not present.

Mr. BROOKS explained that he was told two or three of the Managers were then present. This resolution did not exclude the Managers from making any explanation at this time. The reason which had induced him to offer the resolution was set forth in the preamble.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said that according to Parliamentary usage the gentleman who introduced a resolution of such a character as this was appointed the chairman. He wanted to know whether the gentleman, by his remarks, wanted to forstall the case?

Mr. BROOKS only wished to state the case and give the Managers an opportunity to reply. He was about to read the letter of the 9th of March, laid before the President on that day, addressed to Col. SHAFFER counsel in the Alta Vela case, by B. F. BUTLER, the opinion being concurred in by JOHN A. LOGAN and General GARFIELD, subsequently an exact copy of this letter, with the same date, was laid before the President on the 16th of March, by counsel in the case, and this was concurred in by THADDEUS STEVENS, JOHN A. BINGHAM and others. Thus four of the impeachment Managers indorsing the contents of the paper. Mr. BUTLER inquired whether the letters thus signed were addressed to the President. Mr. BROOKS replied that the letter addressed by Mr. BUTLER to his friend, Col. SHAFFER, was laid before the President, by another of the Counsel, CHAUNCY F. BLACK, and another copy, with the additional signatures of 16th of March. Mr. BLACK, in his letter to the President, said he had heretofore sent him a letter from Messrs. BUTLER, LOGAN and GARFIELD, and he now forwarded to him a copy of the same letter signed by THADDEUS STEVENS, JOHN H. BINGHAM and others. Thus letters had reached the President, signed by four of the Managers, after the articles of impeachment were found, and the President summoned for appearance before the Senate without intending an attack on the Managers or connecting them with a corrupt transaction. He had felt it to be his duty as a member of the House to say that nothing could have been more improper, as to time, place and person, than the laying of these letters before the President, impeached before a high tribunal, for they were calculated to operate on his mind, either by intimidation or persuasion, or perhaps some stronger word might be used calculated to influence or control, or threaten to control, his action in the matter of the Alta Vela claim. The claim is large, involving a million of dollars, some say two or three millions.

Mr. HARDING desired a little information. Perhaps the inquiry would create a smile at his expense. Where was the gist of the offence? Only a few days ago they passed a law protecting naturalized citizens abroad. He could not see that the possession of the Island would benefit anybody but the Government. If it was of value to the Government, how could it be made profitable to individuals by advising the Government to seize it.

Mr. BROOKS replied it was not a claim on the part of the Government but by private individuals. The claim involved a very large amount of money, in which the citizens of Maryland were interested. The act of August, 1856, for the protection of discoveries of guano islands, left it optional with the Government to abandon them at any time after the guano was removed. Without wishing to involve the Managers, it was his desire that the House should maintain its honor free from suspicion. It had undertaken to arraign the President for high crimes and misdemeanors, and in this arraignment it was the duty of the Managers of the House to stand before the Senate with clean hands and without suspicion to influence the President. The Managers intrusted with this important duty should have an opportunity to explain the reasons which induced them to indorse the claim.

Mr. HIGBY did not know why any member could not express an opinion in respectful language. It was sheer nonsense to say the Managers could not exercise that right.

Mr. BROOKS replied, saying that he should like to know why it was that, of the one hundred and fifty Republican members of this House, four of them, and the Managers, were selected to sign a letter to be laid before the President. He did not say the Managers knew this letter was to be laid before the President; but it was laid before him by one of the counsel in the Alta Vela case.

Mr. HIGBY inquired whether the letter was laid before the President at the instance of the Managers?

Mr. BROOKS replied that was what they wanted to find out. He did not know what would be the course of the majority of this House, but he would tell them that the people would not look upon the subject in a purely local view, but will see that the letter was laid before the President, and they would judge of the motives.

Mr. HIGBY said it appeared from the gentleman's own statements that the letter was laid before the President by CHAUNCEY F. BLACK. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. BROOKS said the inference was that the letter was written for the purpose of being laid before the President. In all history of impeachment, in this or any other country, there never had before been an exhibition of this kind, and hence he pronounced it extraordinary.

Mr. BROMWELL, of Illinois, understood the Managers to deny that the letter was written after impeachment, and he inquired what evidence there was to show that it was written after impeachment.

Mr. BROOKS, resuming the floor, further explained, and again asked how came four of the Managers to be specially selected to sign this paper? How came the name of "THAD STEVENS" to be signed to it—the ruler of this body—the autocrat, the dictator, the Jupiter Tonans not only of this House, but of the Republicans of the country, who sought to overawe not only the Supreme Court, but the Senate of the United States. He wished the gentleman would avail himself of the opportunity to answer for himself.

Mr. BROOKS demanded the question on his resolution, which the House refused to order—yeas 24, nays 75.

Mr. LOGAN did not want it understood that he rose to apologize for anything that he had done. He had done nothing that he would not do again if the gentleman from New-York was serious. If he was honest—if the member from New-York was a gentleman, then he would say to him, he (BROOKS) would not offer this resolution if he understood the facts as he professed. What were the facts, and what the grave and serious charges that the gentleman made against a portion of the Managers? What offence had they committed against the law or the people of the country that they should be arraigned before the bar of the House. From him nought else was expected than what he had done. The only defence that had been made for the greatest criminal this country has ever known, was just such as was pretended to be made this evening by villainously attacking men as honest—

The Speaker called the gentleman to order on the ground that his remarks were not parliamentary.

Mr. ELDRIDGE demanded that the offensive words must be committed to writing.

The Speaker replied, the demand came too late, the Speaker having called the gentleman to order; and further, that the demand was not made at the time the words were uttered.

Mr. LOGAN would withdraw the word "villainous" and substitute the word "attack." This seemed to be a combined attack, preconcerted and arranged, not in this House, but out of it. He had been notified that this thing was to be done. They could expect nothing else from gentlemen who had the honor of the country at heart, who voted against impeachment all the time and attacked those who expressed their opinion on some other side of the question. They wanted something to hang speeches on. They desire to bring the Managers into disrepute before the country. As far as he was concerned he cared nothing for these attacks. He expected nothing else. He had received nothing else but attacks at their hands, and certainly did not expect now to receive kindness. But the assault made on the letter was a great bug-bear—a grand discovery, which had been thrown into the argument by the President, not in defence of any point in the case. It was from the fruitful brain of the President and somebody else. It was like the young man he heard of once who made a great discovery, as did the gentleman from New-York. Looking at the mammoth cave with wonder and astonishment, he commenced talking: "Great God! what a spot, in Summer cold, in Winter hot. Great God! what a wonder! Gen. JACKSON! ANDREW and THUNDER! [Laughter.] What was the cause? Gen. BUTLER wrote a letter to Col. SHAFFER, of Illinois, an old acquaintance of mine; a gentleman, too, who thought the Government should exercise authority over the island of Alta Vela, and should protect our citizens there. He (Mr. LOGAN) concurred in this opinion by signing that paper, and he would do the same thing to-day. He did not sign the paper for the President. He did not expect the President would ever see it. The first he knew of its publicity was the publication of it in the New-York *Herald*. The President treated this letter as he was in the habit of treating every letter that fell into his hands. He (Mr. LOGAN) signed that letter, giving a true opinion as to the duty of the Government. The gentleman said the claim is for a million of dollars. This was not true, and the gentleman knew it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I object to the words, and demand that they be taken down.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Wisconsin makes the point that——

Mr. LOGAN—I withdraw them, and say he ought to know it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I insist that the words be taken down.

Mr. LOGAN—Very well.

The words were taken down and read by the Clerk.

The SPEAKER—The Chair rules that the words are unparliamentary.

Mr. LOGAN made some further remarks, repeating the Managers merely gave their opinion as to the rights of this Government to protect its citizens in taking guano from Alta Vela. The gentleman from New-York said they would have to vote on it. When he made the statement he knew it was not true, and false, or he ought to have known it.

Mr. CHANDLER asked whether the gentleman alluded to him.

Mr. LOGAN replied: When you say I signed a document relating to a subject upon which I am to vote, I say it is not true.

Mr. CHANDLER denied that he had made such a statement. The gentleman misunderstood him. He had expressly said this was not a question of title, but of reputation.

Mr. ROSS, in the course of his interruptions, said something about his colleague prosecuting the President, to which Mr. LOGAN replied, such remark could emanate only from a base heart; but he withdrew the offensive words on the Speaker's informing him such language was unparliamentary.

Mr. LOGAN concluded, saying that the investigation was sought for base party purposes.

Mr. BUTLER made an explanation as to his signing the paper in question. He briefly glanced at the history of the island of Alta Vela, and stated that it had been discovered by two Americans, who, the possession of it having been given to a New-York Company, came to our Government asking its protection. He had said, on consultation that a ship should be sent thither to prevent the guano from being carried off till the question was settled in Court. This was what he told the Attorney-General, in whose office the question was discussed in his presence. When his friend, Col. SHAFFER, the friend of Mr. LINCOLN, asked him for his opinion, he gave it in order that that gentleman, as Col. SHAFFER desired, might dispose of his interest. If it was undstood, the Colonel said, the Government would interfere, will you give me your opinion as a lawyer? I said, won't you sit down and write it? He wrote it on a little bit of paper, there it is. I said that won't do quite, I then took the piece of paper and scratched out some of the words, I directed it to be copied and signed it, with no expectation that the President would then be impeached. I knew he would be ultimately, because I knew he would never lie still until he was impeached. [Laughter.] Until I saw the letter in the New-York *Herald*, nobody spoke to me about it. It was not a letter, after all, but a legal opinion, and it is a pretty good opinion in my opinion still. Mr. BUTLER said, in the course of his further remarks, that he had very frequently refused to give opinions or undertake law-suits when he had personal differences with one of the parties. Perhaps he could give an instance interesting to the gentleman from New-York. Some time ago there was a case where one CLARKE sued a fellow by the name of BROOKS for part ownership in the New-York *Express*, and there was a difficulty between ERASTUS BROOKS and the other partner about a division of the spoils. They brought him the case and showed him that the two BROOKS had robbed this CLARKE. He said he did not love the firm; he would have nothing to do with it. It was a nasty affair and no so fertile as guano. He saw the case in court and saw the BROOKSES beat. He believed it was settled right, and the judgment followed the verdict. That was a case in which he did not give an opinion. If he had he should have abused somebody, or been abused. [Laughter.] Mr. BUTLER said that Judge BLACK did not know of the existence of the paper referred to until the President showed it. The President said he should be glad to issue the order for the protection of the discoverers of Alta Vela, but SEWARD would not let him. Now, said the President, if you get some member of Congress to stiffen me up and not complain of me to the House, I shall be ready to do it. Mr. BLACK said he asked a few personal friends to sign the paper. This was no crime. The country was not called upon to pay a dollar. He was no defender of Judge BLACK, but he would prefer taking the issue with Judge BLACK in the Impeachment case rather than with a pseudo Republican who had been employed for that purpose. He repeated that he would rather have Judge BLACK than any man who had stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in.

Mr. ELDRIDGE addressed the House to show that the circumstances under which the names to that paper were signed, cast a suspicion over the proceedings.

Mr. WOODWARD, alluding to a remark of Mr. ELDRIDGE as to a suspicion that Judge BLACK was in a conspiracy with somebody, said Judge BLACK was a man of the highest integrity; a conspiracy with anybody was impossible with Judge BLACK, and especially with the gentleman from Massachusetts. The idea was impossible.

Mr. ELDRIDGE resuming, said he did not enter into the question at all. He only remarked it was a singular coincidence that Judge BLACK withdrew as he did at the time from being counsel for the President. He then replied to Mr. LOGAN, arguing that the fact attending the signing of the letter were enough to excite suspicion in the minds of honest men.

Mr. LOGAN asked the gentleman to give way, but Mr. ELDRIDGE refused to yield the floor, saying the member can't be a gentleman and treat his political opponents with politeness and civility.

Mr. LOGAN—You can't expect anything else from a blackguard, and I don't take that back.

Mr. GARFIELD (Mr. ELDRIDGE yielded the floor) gave a circumstantial account, how the signatures were procured in the House, in Mr. STEVENS saying SEWARD acted like a scoundrel in the Alta Vela case; and he caused to be read a letter from Judge BLACK, dated York, April 28, explaining his connection with the case, and how he came to decline acting as counsel for the President. He says his retirement was not prompted by anybody. He felt himself forced morally to retire. The story that he gave the President his choice between his services and the adjustment of the Alta Vela case is all false. He only asked the President to do an act of justice. When he found out SEWARD's policy, then his legal duty was at an end, &c.

Mr. ELDRIDGE concluded his remarks.

Mr. BROOKS said he never entered into discussions with such men as BUTLER and LOGAN.

Mr. BUTLER—When I was in the service of the country did you not accuse me of being a gold robber?

Mr. BROOKS replied it was substantially established in the courts of New-York. The gentleman had pursued him with fire and fury. The honorable gentleman would never forgive him because he was the means of extorting from him, through the Treasury Department, the $60,000 in gold which had been taken from certain citizens in New-Orleans. But the amount was returned in legal-tender notes. As a member of Congress, he had a right to comment on his acts in New-Orleans. One morning he met the gentleman (Mr. BROOKS) with a letter threatening him unless a retraction was made, and because he called the attention of the House to this circumstance, the gentleman has pursued him with a volley of abuse and vituperative language which he could not describe, but which was fitter for Billingsgate and Newgate than for Massachusetts.

The Speaker called the gentleman to order.

Mr. BROOKS asked is "Billingsgate" out of order? It was one of the gates of the City of London.

The Speaker said the remark was not Parliamentary.

Mr. BROOKS, in further reply, said no matter what his lawsuits were, his case had been settled satisfactorily. He should not allude to the gentleman's history in Massachusetts or elsewhere. His record was before his own people and countrymen, and his constituents sent him here by a majority of thousands. The most religious, educated, intelligent and wealthy citizens of New-York had indorsed him again and again. He might enter into the history of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and speak of his exploits at Big Bethel and Fort Fisher, and of the "beauty and booty" of New-Orleans, especially of the booty.

The Speaker reminded the gentleman that this had no connection with Alta Vela.

Mr. BROOKS, resuming, said he had no remedy against the gentleman for personal assaults. The gentleman was not amenable to the laws of debate or courtesy, but if he were called upon to give an opinion in connection with him, he would say that a certain honorable gentleman has returned to Massachusetts with the key of Richmond in his pockets. He was attacked by a common bricklayer for insulting his wife, and soundly thrashed.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that the resolution be laid on the table, and this was agreed to—yeas 70, nays 26. The question was decided by a party vote, the only Republicans voting with the Democrats in the majority being Managers BUTLER and WILSON and Mr. MOOREHEAD.

The House at 7:30 o'clock adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

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JACOB SERVIS.

REINERSVILLE, Morgan Co., Ohio April 3, 1868.
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WM. A. MOORE, P. M.

MITCHELL'S MILLS, Indiana Co., Penn., March 6, 1868.
Publisher of the New-York Tribune: Inclosed you have check for $50, for which you will please send 51 copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE to my address, and oblige yours truly,
W. H. GUTHRIE.
P. S.—We expect to add one dozen more subscribers to our club. Yours, &c. W. H. G.

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Very respectfully, &c.,
M. J. & N. S. ROARK.

WOODSTOWN, N. J., 3d mo. 28, 1868.
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Publisher of the New-York Tribune: Inclosed find $51 for 50 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and, if you please, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and oblige your humble servant. I have been the getter up of clubs for this place for six or eight years, because I thought it necessary that the good work should be done. Now, sometimes I am ashamed of the manner by the seeming apathy manifested by those whom I thought ought to be up and doing. But for all discouragements the good cause is on the advance, and we shall have an aggregate of about 50 copies coming to this office, a number greater by more than one-half than ever came to this office before at one time, and, I believe, if the good friends of the cause would work as they ought, there might be 1,000 more copies sent to this county, and their influence would be the means of good. Yours respectfully,
H. B. WADSWORTH.

ROCKLAND, Me., April 5, 1868.
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Very respectfully,
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